THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.

VOLUME V---NUMBER 265

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ATLANTA, MAY 29, 10 P. M.

From Yesterday's Evening Edition.

South Carolina News.

The phosphate mining companies are making many improvements.

A passenger and freight depot are to be immediately built in Beaufort.

The Port Royal Railroad Company have fitted up an elegant office in Augusta.

The early closing movement has commenced in Charleston.

Modern Dictionary.

Water—A clear fluid, once used as a drink.

Tongue—A little horse that is continually running away.

My Dear—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.

Doctor—A man who bills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow.

Enquire—Every body, yet nobody; equal to Colonel.

State's Evidence—A wretch who is pardoned for being braver than his comrades.

Money—The god of the country.

Jottings.

It is computed that the total length of railroads in all countries is 146,243 English miles.

The Germans are the largest consumers of tobacco in the world. The consumption of the weed in the German Empire is about 1½ pounds each, or 1,500,000 quintals.

Out of 2,340 Emperors or Kings, over 64 nations, 200 were dethroned, 64 abdicated, 20 committed suicide, 11 went mad, 100 died on the battle-field, 123 were made prisoners, 25 were pronounced martyrs and saints, 127 were assassinated, 62 were poisoned, and 108 were sentenced to death. Who would be a King!

Tennessee News.

The cut worms are destroying corn in Moore county.

The stock necessary to build a cotton factory at Brownsville has been taken.

The farmers in the west portion of Madison county are plowing up their present stand of cotton and replanting or substituting corn.

Ten barrels of new flour from Augusta, Georgia, arrived in Chattanooga Sunday night, and were sent on their way—one barrel to St. Louis and the other to Chicago.

Daily Condensations.

The amount of capital invested in newspapers in Philadelphia is estimated at $4,000,000. Number of papers 49. In book and job printing there are over one hundred firms.

A National Industrial Congress is called at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 15th of July.

The St. Louis Tobacco Association is to hold a fair in that city on the 2d of June. Over $10,000 in premiums is to be distributed.

An Illinois girl, having six lovers, offered to marry the one who should "break up" the most prairie in three days. The result was that she got a smart, husband, and her father found his new farm ready for planting free of cost.

Alabama News.

The Selma Times of Saturday last says crop reports from all sections have been favorable for the past few days.

The cotton caterpillar has already made its appearance in several counties in Alabama.

The Huntsville Advocate was sold, on the 23d inst., by the widow of W. B. Figures, late editor and proprietor.

The grand jury of Russell Superior Court found twenty-five or thirty true bills against some of the first citizens of the county for gaming.

The city of Birmingham has a system of water works almost complete, which will go far towards enhancing the value of property and increasing the pleasure of a residence therein.

Rural Brevities.

Portland, Oregon, expects to put up 2,000,000 cans of salmon this season.

Kentucky produced, in the year 1872, 79,208,961 pounds of tobacco.

Labor-saving implements give the farmer power and time. Power to cultivate the soil—time to cultivate the mind.

Texas is the third State in the Union as a wheat growing State.

The cotton crop of 1872, according to Southern estimates, will be the most valuable ever grown in the United States—its money value being placed at over $300,000,000.

It is not muscle that produces the crop which carries off the top price in market, but brains. It is care, attention, with brains. These are required—more head work than hard work.

Fancies.

"Mike, will you come in and take a drink?" Mike looked at the man for the space of half a minute, and then, rolling his eyes upward, very softly said, "I tot it was an angel spakin' to me."

Agassizian was lecturing lately on the intonations of people of their complaints, and asked a lady once asked him what his next lecture was to be upon, and being told the "circulation of the blood," replied that she should certainly attend for she had been troubled with that complaint for some time.

Two members of the Georgia Legislature were rather noisily drunk on a railroad train, the other day, and when the conductor remonstrated, one of them pompously asked, "Do you not know, sir, that I am a member of the Legislature?" The conductor quietly replied: "You've got the symptoms."

Points from the Press.

The Philadelphia Press says: "The Ohio Republicans understand platform making." And it might have added, "and platform breaking as well."

A correspondent of the Boston Globe says that Thomas Nast, the caricaturist, has had tempting offers in London, and will not likely return to this country.

The Philadelphia Press states that over four thousand hotels in Pennsylvania have been closed since the vote on the license question, a few months ago.

The Washington Star remarks that Chief Justice Chase was the last of his line; that neither he nor his brothers—who all died before him—left any male descendants.

The Augusta Chronicle of Sunday, May 25th, states that the first barrel of flour of 1873 was shipped from Augusta by Messrs. Sowell & Hull, on the 24th of May, and sold at St. Louis on the 25th for $330.

Variegated.

Suggestion to those who will walk on railroads: First, always walk on the left hand track, so that an approaching train will come towards your face. Second, when a train approaches from either direction, step wholly outside both tracks. Third, never walk upon a railroad track.

"Your children may never have wealth," observed a neighboring clergyman to his congregation, "but when they grow up they will be something for them to boast that their fathers were members of the Forty-second Congress."

"Chicken on the shell," said an Englishman, looking down the carte at a Boston hotel; "that must be a delicacy. Here, waiter, chicken on the shell." The waiter shortly after produced the viand, which was in the form of eggs. The Britisher was perplexed. Upon inquiring what it meant, the waiter replied that he was a "bad time of year for fresh eggs. They advertise them as chickens that there might be no mistake.

Boston young ladies put on a certain pair of stockings when they have their photographs taken; but after figuring over the question for several years Professor Agassiz says he does not know why they do so.

THE NASHVILLE EXPOSITION.

The Pride of Tennessee.

A Theory About the Heat.

Water and Mud as a Beverage.

Water and Scenery at the Exposition.

A Success Financially, and Every Other Way.

NASHVILLE, May 25, 1873.

The Exposition city maintained its place yesterday as the hottest that the Signal Service knows. Memphis crowded us close, but we had her a point at four o'clock. I am satisfied that I shall not enjoy weather again until I turn my face Atlanta-wards, which I will do, Providence permitting, this very night.

I tried to find the Sallie Street boys yesterday morning by an early visit to the building that is the pride of Tennessee—the Capitol. You cannot convince one of the citizens that so grand, so perfect a building exists elsewhere, or has existed since the destruction of the ancient Grecian structures, after which it is fashioned. Located on an eminence that is two hundred feet above the river, and built of immense limestone blocks that, at a distance, resemble marble, I confess that it is an elegant and imposing building. Its four Doric porticoes look imperially to the four points of the compass. The State is proud of the fact that every block in the walls, every ornament and column of the handsome interior, was dug from her soil. The display of native marbles in the Hall of Representatives is especially interesting, as the flood of Exposition visitors sufficiently attests. A band of men, who serve the State without fee or reward, are engaged in laying a wall of magnificent blocks about the grounds. They work for nations, and clothing of a peculiar fashion—the stripes being altogether too broad and stunning to suit all tastes.

Speaking about limestone reminds me of the prevailing theory about the excess of Nashville heat. The bluffs of Nashville and the vicinity are composed of limestone rocks, which are not at all particular about keeping below the surface of the ground, especially within the limits of the city. It is the popular belief that they are at the bottom of the city's fearful heat; that when the sun pours its rays into the land-up valley, the bare rocks reflect a part of it back, and retain the balance to give it out gradually as an intensifier of all later rays from the original source. You have no limestone rocks, they say, in Atlanta, and I shall never wish for any if that is the way they conduct themselves.

The city is well supplied with water, such as it is. It is pumped from the river into a reservoir on College hill, one of the highest points within the city; and from thence the muddy tide disseminates itself to every part of the town with a force that drives it out strong enough to answer all street sprinkling purposes. They take their peck of dirt in their water, while we take ours dry and pulverized to every passing breeze from the street. This matter of water brings me at last to

THE EXPOSITION PALACE,

or big shed, or plank house, or any other name that suits your fancy. It's like a rose in that respect. But by whatever name we call it, let us be generous enough to admit that it is a grand success, a credit to Nashville industry, taste and enterprise. The main building in the form of a cross, each section terminating in a triumph of the scenic artist. In two of them water is introduced after the happiest manner of artificial cascades. There are also handsome fountains in other parts of the building, or in the summer garden. But I am not going to enumerate what the building contains. If I did, I would have my hands full. There would be art galleries, the power hall, the agricultural machinery, the endless products that modern luxury demands, the results of industry, the arts and sciences, the—well, consult the catalogue.

The courteous secretary of the Exposition Company assured me that it is a great success financially; and this I attribute in part to the popular prices of admission, and partly to the real merit of the exhibition. Single admissions from the start have been twenty-five cents, and for schools fifteen cents a head. The railroads leading into Nashville issue excursion tickets; and not unfrequently a dozen schools come in a day to see the big fair. Last Thursday 11,000 persons passed at the gate, and that night not less than 5,000 were in the building. It pays the exhibitors, the merchants and manufacturers of Nashville so well, that they have petitioned the managers to keep the doors open until the seventh day of June, which they have concluded to do.

In addition to the thousand and one cases of industrial exhibitions, and the Jacksonian relics, and the carriage of the stern old man, the wood-work of which was built from the timbers of the ship-of-the-line, the Constitution—besides all these, there is a nightly entertainment on the spacious stage, of home talent. The whole exhibition is almost strictly a Nashville affair, and great as is its success, that city is entitled to all the honor. These entertainments develop all kinds of local talent.

On one night there is a mammoth Sunday School concert; on the next, perhaps, an operetta; and then a parade drill of the Caddets, a battalion of firemen, or a base ball match, or a concert, or something else that draws out the people of one of the largest cities in the Sunny South, night after night and through the month of May.

The point I'm trying to make is, that the Exposition is a success morally and socially as well as financially; and if you will concede the fact, I will let you off without another tedious line about the Exposition.

THE IOWA CYCLONE.

Wonderful Details of the Storm.

Horses, Cattle and Pigs Gyrating in the Air.

LOSS OF LIFE.

CHICAGO, May 28.—The Tribune's special dispatches from Washington, Iowa, dated today, give full details of the terrible cyclone which swept over a portion of Washington and Keokuk counties on Thursday last. In the line of the storm everything except here and there a mile or two over which the whirlwind seems to have jumped is desolate looking. Scarcely a house, barn, shed or granary is left. All were apparently as clean as the fire swept out the North Side of Chicago. The exact starting point of the storm is not known, but it is believed to have been in Keokuk county, probably a few miles west of Lancaster, which town, it is said, is totally demolished. It advanced in a northeasterly direction, passing north of Tallyrand, about three miles south of Keota, through the German settlement called Baden, approaching the line of Washington county, where it jumped a distance of about eight miles. Alighting again about six miles southwest of Washington, on the farm of Frank Bevis, it passed through the town of Riverside, and struck Wm. Wilson's residence in Hudson Township. Leaving the earth here it struck again in the middle of the township, where its force was broken and it disappeared as suddenly as it appeared.

Those who saw the commencement say they first noticed an immense black mass, which, to some, resembled a huge hay-stack in shape, and to others a balloon with the small end toward the ground. They could not see beyond its borders, but as it went by they saw mud and boards flying in all directions. Houses were torn from their foundations as if they were chaff, broken and twisted into a million fragments, some of which were forced into the ground two or three feet. Cattle were lifted up, carried some distance, and buried headlong to the earth. One heifer three years old was thrown into a ditch head first, and when found her head and neck were buried in the mud. It is impossible to give an adequate description of the progress of the cyclone.

It moved forward so rapidly and those who saw it approaching were so badly frightened they thought only of their safety. What part their view they could not avoid looking at, although fear seems to have confused their minds and rendered them unable to give a satisfactory account of it. Those who were in the midst and escaped with broken limbs and bruised bodies, have no distinct recollection of anything except that they were lifted up, carried away with the rapidity of lightning and landed suddenly in the mud. A few who were in their dwellings, and as they thought safe, found themselves sprawling on the ground, but how they got there were unable to tell. Some sought refuge in the cellars of their houses, and while crouching in corners trembling from fear, saw the building lifted up and blown away.

A short distance from Cancer's stood the District School-house, which shared the fates of all others in the path of the cyclone. Miss Smith, the teacher, and twenty pupils were in the school-house when the storm struck it, and carried it away, leaving them in the midway, with the exception of a daughter of Henry Rathmel, aged eleven, who was taken up by the wind and carried a quarter of a mile, where her mangled and nearly nude body was afterward found. Miss Smith and six of her scholars were injured, several of them seriously. One very singular thing is that the mud was blown so hard into the faces of many of the children it cannot be washed off. Some of their faces look as if they had been tattooed with Indian ink or powder.

Near the school house stood the dwelling of Henry Walters. It was blown to atoms, and Mrs. Walters instantly killed. When found she had one of a pair of twins in her arms. The little fellow was bruised and cut and died the following morning.

The houses of Thomas Walters, William Caldwell and George Gilchrist were all demolished. At Walters' house Mrs. Walters, the grandmother of the owner, was fatally injured by a flying board. A man named Baker was driving a team of mules attached to a wagon along a road, and observed the cloud coming, jumped from his wagon and took shelter alongside of a hedge fence. The wind struck both him and the team with full force, and carried man, mules and wagon into adjacent fields. Baker says he went through the air like lightning for about a quarter of a mile.

There was very little hail in Washington, but specimens were exhibited here which were brought from beyond Keota, and near Lancaster. One piece weighed seven ounces, and was nine inches in circumference. Several pieces still larger than this are said to have been picked up.

Among the marvelous stories related is one that a flock of sheep, one hundred and fifty in number, were grazing in a field when the cyclone approached. Instinctively, the poor animals huddled closely together, as if for mutual protection. The storm swooped down upon them, and bore them into the air, where, as an eye witness says, they looked like a flock of immense birds whirling around and around. They were thus swept along a distance of half a mile, when they struck the earth. All but forty of them were mangled and torn actually into fragments and scattered along the path of the storm.

The aggregate loss of property is variously estimated at from one hundred thousand to two hundred thousand dollars, but perhaps eighty thousand dollars will cover the losses.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Another Heavy Judgment by Court of Claims.

The Spruce Mountain Affair a Hoax.

Small-Pox Ravages in Mexico.

A Negro Bar-keeper Shoots two Men in Boston.

WASHINGTON.

RECOVERY OF DAMAGES.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—In the matter of Madame Atocha against the United States, judgment for over two hundred thousand dollars has been rendered in her favor. It appears that Mr. Atocha, a naturalized citizen of the United States, was expelled from Mexico in 1843. His claim was rejected by the commission under the treaty existing illegal fees. The attorney in one hundred and five dollars and nine months imprisonment.

CALIFORNIA.

ELECTED PRESIDENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—W. T. Coleman has been elected President of the Chamber of Commerce.

THE CHINAMEN.

The jail is crowded with Chinese. Their lodging houses have been restricted for violating the law against sleeping regulations. They refused to pay their fines, and were committed to jail.

TENNESSEE.

THE RACES.

NASHVILLE, May 28.—Ned Allen won the first race. Time—47, 57, 57. Little Rock won the second. Time—42½, 41½, 44½.

MARYLAND.

PRESBYTERIANS.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—The Assembly will not send delegates to the World's Evangelical Assembly, commencing in New York, October 2.

WISCONSIN.

SILVER YIELD.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—The largest silver mine in this vicinity yields $4,000 per ton.

FORFEITED.

Governor Washburn proclaims that the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company have forfeited the St. Croix land grant.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A BIGGER SHOOT TWO MEN.

BOSTON, May 28.—Isaac Bayard, a negro bar-keeper, had a dispute with two men about paying for drinks, which he settled by shooting both of his customers.

NOTE—"He followed Senator Carpenter's advice!"

Bayard was jailed and his victims sent to the hospital.

ENGLAND.

THE RACES.

LONDON, May 28.—The Epsom meeting commenced yesterday. The run for Derby occurs to-day. Every prospect for fair weather. All means for conveyance to the grounds are employed and thousands are going on foot.

LATER.—Don Castro won the Derby. Kaiser second and Grey Forward third.

SPAIN.

THE CARLISTS PURSUED.

MADRID, May 28.—General Nouvellas has received reinforcements and marched to Colsa, forty-six miles northwest of Barcelona, in pursuit of the Carlist Prince Frisano. The Carlists are blockading Moreas. Work is suspended in the town, the Carlists having cut the canal which furnishes them water power.

Financial and Commercial.

OHIO

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 19½; Orleans 19½; sales 1,228 bales.

Sales of cotton for future delivery opened as follows: June, 18@18 15-32, July, 18 21-32@18 11-16. August, 18 21-32@18 11-16.

Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and heavy $1 63@1 64 for No. 2 Milwaukee. Corn quiet and steady; western mixed at 63@65. Pork firm; new mess $17. Lard quiet but steady; western steam 9¾@9¾. Turpentine dull and heavy at 46@46½. Rosin quiet and firm at $3 10@3 15 for strained. Freights firm.

Gold firm at 18½. Money quiet at 6@7. Exchange—long 8¾; short 9¼. Governments dull and steady. State bonds dull and steady.

Arrived—Italy and St. Thomas.

Arrived out—Weser and Canada.

LONDON, May 28—Consols 90¾. Five 20's 89¾.

PARIS, May 28.—Rentes 56f.

LIVERPOOL, May 28—noon.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands 8 7-8; Orleans 9 1-8@9 1-4.

LATER—Cotton dull and unchanged; sales 10,000 bales; export and speculation 2,000; sales of yesterday included 6,500 American.

STILL LATER—Cotton—Savannah or Charleston, May delivery, 8¾.

Breadstuffs quiet. Cumberland cut 87s 9d. Beef 80s.

A TIGHT-ROPE TRAGEDY.

A Startling Performance in Costa Rica—A Jamaica Acrobat Astonishes His Audience by Hanging Himself—A Sensation Worth the Entry Money.

From the Panama Star and Herald, April 25.]

Two negro acrobats from Jamaica went over the other day to Port Limon, in Costa Rica, to give some of their exhibitions for the amusement of the residents there. Of the said African acrobats, one played the banjo, while the other did tight-rope business. Their exhibitions were brought to a sad end by the following tragic event: The crowning gymnastic effort was reserved for the last night; and that was, that the celebrated Jamaica acrobat was to astonish the audience by hanging himself. The house was full, and expectation on tip-toe. Not that the negro artist would actually hang himself, but would come so near it as to create a sensation well worth the entry money.

When all was ready and the banjo music at its best, the other partner stood upon a chair and put the loop of a rope around his neck and either stumbled or jumped off. The symptoms of actual hanging were so well imitated that the audience, both black and white, applauded and the banjo player did his best to encourage his partner. But things at last began to look serious, the eyes began to protrude as well as the tongue, and the high-peaked Chinese hat took shaky on his head. The banjo man being appealed to said: "Oh, let him alone, he understands his business."

At last one of the engineers of the railroad went up and looked closer into the face of the unfortunate representative of the art of Jack Ketch. That face was blacker than natural, the tongue was purple and swollen, and his pulse had stopped at the wrist. "H—ll," he exclaimed, "the nag's as dead as a door nail." The black woman set up a howl of grief, and the hard-hearted white man laughed at the too successful feat of the dead negro.

Atlanta Wholesale Price Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

COMMERCIAL OFFICE, ATLANTA, May 28, 9 o'clock, P. M.

REMARKS.—This morning warm and clear, with indications of more rain.

Trade in provisions pretty good during the morning.

Cotton dull and unchanged at quotations.

Cotton 16@16½.

Exchange—Buying at par, selling at ¼ premium.

Money at 1@1½ per cent.

Gold—Buying at 1 16; selling at 1 18.

Silver—Buying 1 08, selling 1 12.

Flour.—Fine $6; superfine $7 50@7 75; extra $ 50@6 75; Family $ 25@7 50; extra family 10 00@10 25; fancy $11.

Corn Meal—80@90 c.

Wheat—We quote Red $1 70 to 1 85; white 1 85 to 1 90.

Corn—Choice white 80@81 in store, and 82 @83 depot, on arrival per additional cent.

Bacon—C. R. sides 12½@13; clear sides 10½; hams 13@14.

Bacon—C. R. hams 12@12½; plain country 12@12½; small lots arriving and prompt sales command 13@13½; clear rib sides 11; clear sides 11@11½.

Lard—Tierces 10½@10½; cans, buckets and kegs 11@11½.

Oats—Buying by the quantity, 70 to 75 c; selling by the quantity, 75 to 80 c.

Sugars—Crushed 13½; granulated and powdered 13½; Demarra 11 1-8@11 3-8; standard A 13½; extra C 13 1-4; yellow C 12; loaves 16@17 1-2.

Salt—Liverpool $2 85@3 30; Virginia $2.

Molasses—Hogsheads 27, barrels 32, New Orleans syrup 75@80.

Candles—Full weights, 20@21.

Coffee—Java 27@30, Mocca 25@27, Rio 22@25.

Tallow 8@9 1-2, bonanza 8½.

Bonds and Stocks—Georgia 6s, 1874, 75, 85@90; new Georgia, bonds of the state, Treasury, 8 per cent., non-taxable, $1. Atlanta city bonds, 7s 70@72; 8s, 80@85. Augusta, 85@86. Georgia Railroad stock, 95@97. Georgia Rail Road bonds, 90@95. Atlanta and West Point Railroad stock, 85@90. Western and Western Railroad stock, 90@95. Rome city 7s, 68@72. Savannah, 85.

New Vegetables—Strawberries 25 per quart. New Irish potatoes 10 per quart. Beets 10@20. Onions 10@15. Cabbage per head 5@20. Carrots per bunch 10@15. Turnips 10@15. Radishes 10. Lettuce 5@10. Soup stuff 10. Cucumbers 10@15. Green Peas 40 per peck. Soup Beans 15 per quart; 6 for 25.

Feed—Mixed $1 20@1 25, clay $1 45@1 50, white 1 25.

Cotton Goods—Granite ille—4-4 sheetings 9 per yard, 7-8 sheetings 21 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 1-2 per yard, 7-8 drills 12 per yard. Augusta—4-4 shirtings 9 per yard; 7-8 shirtings 11 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 1-2 per yard, 7-8 drill 12 per yard. Montezuma—7-8 shirtings 10 1-2, 4-4 sheetings 12 per yard, 7-8 drills 12 per yard. Augusta and Georgia—7-8 shirtings 10 1-2 per yard, 4-4 sheetings 12 per yard. Massachusetts—4-4 sheetings 15 per yard. Atlanta—Checks 14 1-2 per yard, stripes 18 per yard; yarns, all numbers, $1 25 per bunch. Troup—8 oz. osnaburgs 10 1-2 per yard, 8 oz. checks and stripes 10 per yard. Richmond Light osnaburgs 12 per yard, stripes 14 per yard. Augusta—Cotton rope, all sizes, 20 per pound. Eagle and Phœnix—Sewing thread, all Nos., 95 per pound. Willcoxons—Cotton yarns, all Nos., $1 85 per bunch, knitting cotton 70 per pound. Woodstock—Cotton yarns, all Nos., $1 95 per bunch—Cotton jeans, 75; Cassimere, 65@ 80.

MORE LIGHT!

CHEAP, SAFE AND

BEAUTIFUL LIGHT.

The Family Favorite

Burning Fluid.

Makes the Cheapest Light Ever Produced.

It is positively non-explosive.
Free from Smoke.
Free from Grease.
Free from Stain.
Free from Unpleasant Odors.

Makes a Better Light than Gas.

At a Cost of One Cent for Ten Hours.

The Advantages over or Coal Carbon Oils of every kind, are:

1. It is given a soft, pure light, which, in intensity, rivals all other illuminants now in use, and is equalling in brilliancy any gas light, and gives a steadier flame.

2. It is non-explosive, and entirely free from grease, smoke or other offensive odor, while burning.

3. It is 70 per cent. cheaper than coal oil, and may be burned in any ordinary lamp. It has adapting itself to common use. In short, the pleasant effect of the light produced by this beautiful cleanly fluid, has won the admiration of every person who has witnessed it. Railroad men will find this the cheapest, best and safest for head and car lights now in use.

Suppose dealers of speculating keep out of the said Burning Fluid, will do well to call and test the matter to the bottom. As this patent has seventeen years to run, your own good judgment will tell you whether it is a profitable investment or not. This is no humbug; having been tested by many of the best Chemists in the United States, and also by the celebrated Professor Antisell, at the Laboratory of the Agricultural Department at Washington, by direction of the Commissioner.

This Fluid boils at a temperature of 173 degrees Fahrenheit, and the vapor endures a temperature of 300 degrees before it is converted into gas. The danger of explosion in any Burning Fluid depends upon the low temperature at which its vapor is converted into inflammable gas; for as fluid, while it remains liquid, is explosive; it is the inflammable gas, generated by heat, that explodes; and as this burns at a high temperature before it generates gas, I consider it the safest illuminating oil or fluid now in use. In burning, its production is nearly two-thirds greater than any fluid heretofore used, consequently it makes a brilliant light with but little heat.

For sale at wholesale and retail by

N. LYON,
70 Decatur Street, Atlanta, Ga.

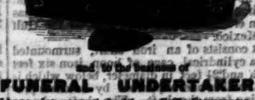
County Rights in Georgia, and the State Rights for the other Southern States, for sale.

apr20-dtfe

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVING entirely withdrawn from the Furniture Business, I beg to announce to my old patrons and to the public generally, that I will from henceforth devote my time more particularly to the sale of all classes and grades of

COFFINS & METALLIC BURIAL CASES,



and to the business of

FUNERAL UNDERTAKER.

I have, also, connected with my Coffin Warerooms, a

A FURNITURE REPAIR SHOP,

in which all kinds of Furniture will be promptly repaired in the very best style.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. BORNEFELD,
Corner Marietta and Forsyth streets, under Prather's Opera House.

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.,

No. 20 Alabama St., Atlanta,

Are now prepared to furnish planters with the Best Mowers and Reapers,

Hay Forks and Horse Rakes,

Scythes and Cradles,

Thrashers and Powers,

(with or without Separators)

Also have a general assortment of Agricultural implements, Feed Cutters and Shellers, Pumps, Wagons, etc., etc.

Agents for

Brown's Celebrated Cotton Gin,

Texas Cotton Press,

Blandy's Steam Engines

and Saw Mills.

Call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.

may8-d3m

CUMMINGS' KING CURE!

This wonderful Indian remedy

Frees Scrofula, Boils and ulcerations from the Burns, Blotches, Chilblains, and Sores. It is also good for Old Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Bishops, Inflammation of Tumors, Fever Sores, Fistula, Sore Mouth, Fever Blisters, Sores caused by Venereal Poisons, and Bites of Poisonous Insects.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR TRIAL.

For full Circular Pamphlet, address this one or successful cures, and for testimonials from those who have used the remedy, and are willing to recommend it to others.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Sold by Druggists generally.

CUMMINGS & CO.,
Proprietors, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW HOTEL.

PALMETTO, GEORGIA.

W. Jackson Hohse

Having opened a New Hotel at the above place, is now ready to receive guests.

Address, HOWARD ADAMS, Palmetto, Ga.

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KENNESAW HOUSE,

MARIETTA, GEORGIA.

WILL make liberal terms to Winter Boarders. Address

J. A. ANDERSON & CO.,
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FOR SALE.

Choice Hotel,

Rome, Ga.

This Convenient Property in the State of Georgia is one of the best places of property in the State. It is a first class BRICK HOUSE, with Basement, Bar and Billiard Room, and contains 40 rooms, besides those of the proprietor. It is located on the corner of Broad and Second streets, in the business part of the city, and is the only first class Hotel in Rome. It is supplied with the celebrated Rome Spring Water, and has a never failing supply. The House has just been refitted and refurnished throughout, and is now in first class order. The present proprietor will have been made and the house is now doing a good business. Apply to

J. G. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A Beautiful Suburban Residence, with 25 Acres of Rich Land.

I shall offer for sale, my residence in Forsythia. The Dwelling is a substantial wood building, two stories high, well finished and painted inside and out, with convenient outside buildings, and the outbuildings, consisting of carriage house, stables, etc., are also in good condition. The place is situated on the Marietta road, about one mile from the City limits and 2½ miles from the Court House.

There are some of the richest kind of upland below it, also plenty of timber, and the place is unsurpassed in point of healthfulness, and for the pleasantness of its surroundings. This is a beautiful situation for any one who wants an elegant suburban home, with all the conveniences of the city, yet free from its bustle, noise, etc., that pertain to the city, and yet free from its dust, quiet and retirement of the country.

This place will be sold very cheap for cash, or with a reasonable addition for half cash and the balance in one year. Address

J. G. RAWLINS Rome, Ga.

may15-dtf

Tanners & Leather Dealers

ATTENTION!

The Reason Why

PETERS'

PATENT

TANNING

PROCESS

—IS—

SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS!

First. Because it performs the operation of Tanning and Finishing Leather in from TWO TO FIFTEEN DAYS for Kips and lighter Skins, and from FIVE TO THIRTY DAYS for Sole and Heavy Harness, leaving it free from chemicals.

Second. Because while it dispenses with the use of bark, and reduces the expenses of Tanning at least fifty per cent., it may be used in connection with bark, bark extract, or japonica, and when so used is nearly as economical and rapid.

Third. Because of the superior beauty, strength and durability of the leather; a sample of which is given in full and fresh in Tan without any coloring dyes, as found in the accompanying cuts, and also specimens of the tanning, have been exhibited at other places in Georgia, and will be exhibited at Atlanta for sale at the rooms of the Board of Trade, on and after the first Monday in June, 1873, on which day, and no others, they will positively be removed to Rome, Ga., where they will permanently remain, and where I will be pleased to see Tanners and Leather Dealers from all parts of the State.

Fourth. Because of its cleanliness and freedom from offensive odors, as compared with the old process, rendering it thus more desirable in the midst of mercantile or other departments of the trade.

Fifth. Because it requires but a few dollars capital to start the business.

Sixth. Because you can turn your money twelve or fifteen times a year, instead of once, the old way.

Seventh. Because it is so simple that any person can make Superior Leather by giving the process a few days' attention.

Eighth. Because of its cleanliness and freedom from offensive odors, as compared with the old process, rendering it thus more desirable in the midst of mercantile or other departments of the trade.

Ninth. Because more money can be made in a shorter time and on less capital than in any other business.

COUNTY AND FAMILY RIGHTS.

I have County and Family Rights for sale in the following counties. The practical utility of this process has been demonstrated beyond a doubt, and I am satisfied I can fill will

Do Everything it Claims.

Samples of Leather, tanned in Hall county, where I am now erecting a Tannery, can be seen at my office. These Rights are be ng

Sold at Very Low Figures.

The following Testimonials are from gentlemen of high standing in the city where the Patentee lives:

SAINT JAMES, Mo., April 2, 1873.

J. F. WILSON, Esq.—DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I would state my opinion of PETERS' EUREKA TANNING PROCESS may be referred from the fact that I am now wearing a pair of boots, the leather of which was tanned by the process, before the same was perfected and a patent obtained; that the said boots have now been in wear for the period of three years—are the most pliable and easy to the foot of any boot I ever wore, and are in a good state of preservation yet.

S. M. NICHOLAS.

The undersigned take pleasure in affirming their knowledge of the facts, and the truth of the statements set forth in the above letter of Mr. Nicholas, S. M. Nicholas, and take in detailing the superior excellence and great superiority of the Patent Tanning Process by Mr. Peters.

Jones Brown, M. D.
A. Emory, Broker.
J. Talent, Merchant.
Wm. Johnson, M. D.
W. Tenuck, Merchant.
J. Howman, Co. Judge.
Wm. Dawson, Merchant.

ED. HOLLAND, Agent,

Alabama Street.

OFFICE UP STAIRS

—OVER—

HERALD BUSINESS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Catch the Thief.

LOST the afternoon of M. A. Donnelly on Monday, the 5th day of May, 1873, in Fayette county, Georgia, a dark bay mare mule, 16 hands high, 6 feet 5 or 6 inches long, weighing about 700 pounds, nearly new saddle, quarter, wear of mule; one shoe on left fore foot or each of the hind feet worn out; one collar to each ear, scored in color, one scored but not where the hair has been rubbed off.

A liberal reward will be given for the apprehension of said Mulatto with mule, or either, delivered to me at Fayetteville, Georgia.

may29 3t* M. A. DONNELLY.

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

Between New York and Glasgow.

The powerful and favorite steamers on the line will sail from Pier No. 20, North River, New York, every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, as follows:

CITY OF PARIS, Wednesday, June 4, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL, Saturday, June 7, 10 A. M.
CITY OF GLASGOW, Wednesday, June 11, 10 A. M.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin $75 and $80. Steerage $25 and $30.

Cabin tickets from any part of Europe to New York, at the lowest rates.

Steerage tickets from any part of Europe to New York, at LOW AS ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.
or W. J. COULTER, Northern Express Agent, Atlanta.

may29-3m

Take Notice!

REMOVAL.

A FEW months ago I left my old stand, where I was doing a good business, and moved to the rear of the same building, where I could not be seen by the passing crowd, and the consequence was that my business fell off to almost nothing. I have now moved back to my old stand, and am prepared to do work at the lowest possible figures. Call and see me.

may29-dtf

Obstacles to Baptism.

HAVE you any? If so, call on us and we will remove them. Our Baptismal Robes are the best in the market. Address, HOWARD ADAMS, Palmetto, Ga.

may29-dtf

LINES SOUTHWARD OVER English Walker Axles, with Wood and Iron Axles, and Screw Couplers, for sale by

may29-dtf

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

D. MCDONNELL & SON, PLAIN AND ornamental Plasterers. Orders promptly attended to. Office at Hamilton & Tenly's store, Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. E. HARKINS, Attorney at Law, Covington, Ga., will practice in the Counties of Newton, Walton, Gwinnett, Rockdale, Henry, Fayette, Campbell, Carroll and Heard. Will give close attention to collections and sell real estate.

W. E. HARKINS, Attorney at Law, will practice in the Superior Courts of Fulton, the Supreme Court of Georgia, and the United States Courts, at Atlanta. Office with Hemphill & Co.

T. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Ga., will give strict attention to all business entrusted to him.

F. G. SIMMONS, Attorney at Law, Thomaston, Ga., Georgia.

JAMES C. BARTON, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Real Estate Agent, Conyers, Ga., will practice in the Counties of Rockdale and Newton. Office first door east of Court House Building. Special attention given to Collections.

apr29—dtf

FRANK S. LOFTIN, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Franklin, Georgia, will practice in the Courts of Carroll, Coweta, Heard, Troup, Meriwether and Troup, and also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Atlanta.

J. A. HUNT, Attorney at Law, Burnsville, Georgia, will practice in the Counties of Cherokee, Forsyth, Gilmer, Dawson, Lumpkin, Union, Fannin, Pickens, Gordon, Whitfield, Murray, Catoosa, Walker, Chattooga, Floyd, Polk, Bartow, Cass, Paulding, Haralson, Carroll, Coweta, Heard, Troup, Meriwether, Harris, Muscogee, Chattahoochee, Stewart, Webster, Randolph, Early, Calhoun, Baker, Dougherty, Lee, Terrell, Worth, Sumter, Schley, Macon, Marion, Talbot, Taylor, Crawford, Houston, Pulaski, Dooly, Crisp, Macon, Taylor, Houston, Pulaski, Dooly, Crisp, Sumter, Lee, Terrell, Worth, Schley, Macon, Marion, Talbot, Taylor, Crawford

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF STATE AND COUNTY AND CITY.

The Largest City, County and State Circulation.

DEFIES REFUTATION

To Lawyers.—A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION by the Reporter of the Court.

To Correspondents.—Write on one side of paper. Letters and communications. The name and address of the writer are indispensable. Rejected manuscript cannot be returned, unless stamps are enclosed for that purpose. We cannot undertake to preserve it.

ATLANTA

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.

Hon. John E. Ward on the Georgia Bonds.

To-morrow we will publish a letter from Hon. John E. Ward on the Georgia Bonds.

☞ The street railroads of New York City move 350,000 people daily, or over 126,000,000 yearly, at a cost of six and a half millions of dollars of fare. The railroads employ 5,000 men and 9,000 horses.

The most profitable road is the Third Avenue line, which has ten miles of double track, 220 cars, 1,100 men and 2,000 horses, and carries 26,000,000 of passengers yearly.

Mistakes.

The Albany Central City states that Col. Styles moved its expulsion from the Press Association, both at Americus and Albany. In this that journal, we think, is certainly mistaken. One of our editors was present at both meetings, and heard Colonel Styles remark on the subject, and understood him as expressly stating that he did not propose even to arraign the Central City, but thought it his duty to mention it, among other papers, as having violated the rules of the Association. We, personally, know nothing as to whether there was any violation of the rules or not.

Jobs in Real Estate.

A Washington dispatch says, several weeks since Gen. Butler bought a large tract of land just outside the northern limits of the city. The tract consisted of three hundred acres, the price paid being about $1,000 per acre. The land in that vicinity being in no great demand, it was generally considered that Butler had made a bad investment. It has transpired that the commission appointed by Congress to select a site for the new Presidential mansion have determined to recommend the purchase of this identical tract.

The famous Seneca Sandstone Company has been put in the hands of a receiver. Mismanagement is said to be the cause of the decline of this once flourishing corporation from which Gen. Grant, as a stockholder, recently withdrew a handsome sum.

The New Irish President of the French Republic.

The election of the new Irish President of the French Republic, Marie Edmie Patrick Maurice de MacMahon, Duke de Magenta, is eliciting much comment.

He was born in 1808, and is therefore 65 years old. The descendant of a noble Irish family, he has proven himself the worthy scion of his Hibernian ancestors, and it is no uninteresting vicissitude that sees the gallant Irishman at the head of the French government. It is a spectable at once novel and significant. Where be your Bourbons, hereditary French rulers, that they could furnish no imperial brain for the leadership of their own nation? It is a singular demonstration of the Democratic tendency of the times that in the chaotic agitation of a great crisis, public sentiment and national necessity, without regard to the divine right of Kings or the proud heedings of national blood, should pounce upon the heroic descendant of one of the purest and noblest families of Erin, and call him to the helm of State.

The stout arm and brave heart that have carved the way to such eminence we trust may hold the giddy power resolutely and safely.

So here's luck to the gallant Irish President of the French Republic.

The Spiritualists.

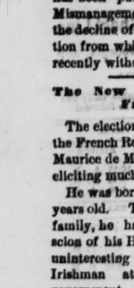
A mass meeting of the Spiritualists of America has just been held in Cincinnati. Atlanta has a good many clever, respectable Spiritualists. We are sure that they do not indorse the utterances of the Cincinnati affair.

Prominent in that body was Mrs. Ballou, who lectured in Atlanta, but she appears to have been in a minority and struggling against the irresistible indecency and blasphemy of the body. She was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and nearly every resolution was voted down.

A bummer named Huddleston, from Indiana, was the chief sinner. The following specimen of his views, in rhyme, will show their villainous drift:

"SALVATION THROUGH THE DEVIL.

"Who advised Eve and Adam to eat of the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge—War in Heaven and earth; and the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but spiritual and mighty, through the Devil, to the pulling down of the strongholds of orthodoxy, intolerance, superstition and idolatry.



"Salvation to Smoking,
The Bible is a hoax;
The Devil's role is the saint's,
Hallelujah to the Devil.

"The Devil is a lovely cuss,
And hell's a land of rest,
To drive delusion outside
To serve as an excuse for it.

"And all who trust in Jesus
To save their souls from hell,
Will find themselves deceived
When walking through the gates.

"All praise to the Devil,
For giving God that lie,
And teaching man that knowledge
Is not what makes him die."

Huddleston's sentiments elicited hearty applause. A concentrated attack was made on the Young Men's Christian Association.

We have not space nor inclination to follow the sickening course of this body's blatant blasphemy. The following paragraph from the Commercial tells the dark tale in a nutshell:

It is due the reader, perhaps, to tell how the resolutions were disposed of, but life is too short, and even if it was of eternal length the ups and downs, and fins and outs, the amendments and substitutes, and amendments for the amendment would really prove wearisome this hot weather, for there was wrangling and bitterness, applause and hisses, the ecstacy of devotees and the blasphemy of fanatics, and through it all the pitiful pleadings of half distracted old men and women, with bleared eyes and shaking heads, stretched forward into the noisy fog in search of light, that the cool and disinterested observer sank into a state of disgusted indifference, though never so willing to make due usual allowances for the weakness and shortcomings of human nature, and give credit for the little good the enormous mass of trash contained.

The Trial of Gen. De Blanc.

The parish of St. Martins was ransacked by the Kellogg and Casey combination for witnesses to convict the leaders of the recent movement near Martinsville of some crime, it mattered little what. The trial took place last Monday in New Orleans. A cloud of colored troops were called from Fort Pike, one hundred strong, and imported colored members of the bogus Legislature, a colored sheriff, a colored preacher and several yankees from Ohio. They all swore that the prisoners "never did nothing;" that they had always been good friends of the colored people, particularly Gen. De Blanc. Kellogg's new Clerk of the Court swore that the prisoners never "intimidated" anybody except the Metropolitans.

Mr. Hunt, formerly a Radical member of Kellogg's Legislature, was called by the prosecution. He swore that he made an affidavit, on "general principles" to break up the troops, although he had no knowledge of the "facts" stated in the affidavit. The affidavit stated, among other things, that General McGinnis and his friends were "intimidating" Pochon, Meyers and others, when every one of the intimidated swore at the trial of General De Blanc that Pochon's affidavit was false in every particular. Swann seems to think that he had a right to make an affidavit "on general principles;" and well he might, for he took the precaution to consult Judge Bellings and Kellogg. The latter unhesitatingly advised him to make the affidavit. He refused to answer as to who else advised him.

The prosecution rested when the evidence of the high-toned Kellogg legislator, who swears on general principles, was in; and the counsel for the defense immediately submitted the case, as they could not hope to offer on their own behalf anything stronger than had already been put in evidence.

The Federal Commissioner released the prisoners, with a few remarks on the making of affidavits without just cause, or as the witnesses said, "on general principles." And thus ended the case that grew out of the sagacious movement that Kellogg's sham government was utterly powerless to put down, and that they only retired from the field when the federal troops put in an appearance. Four hundred Metropolitans were of no account before them, and yet no Radical could be found to swear that any one of them had committed an illegal act. The bayonet government that is run just now to make brother-in-law Casey a United States Senator is afraid of its own shadow.

GRANTS CUNNING.

He Incubates a Southern Follower.

Official Sugar Plums to the Confederates and the Wherefore.

From the Missouri Republican.]

The combined mission to the Central American States of Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, Salvador and Nicaragua, has been given to Col. George Williamson, of Shreveport, Louisiana. It is an important diplomatic position and a skilful negotiator who can speak Spanish and understands the interests of our commerce in that quarter can easily earn the annual salary of ten thousand dollars annexed to the office. But it is, of course, understood that if Colonel Williamson knew anything about Spanish or commerce, or had any skill as a negotiator, he never would have been appointed. And, as it is equally well understood that the distinction conferred upon him was not intended as a reward for his services in the war and his fidelity to the Republican party since the war, the reason for the appointment is about the only thing that imparts to it any interest whatever.

Colonel Williamson is a South Carolinian by birth, and was brought up in the political faith of that State. Living in Louisiana at the outbreak of the war, he fought his way to the last ditch for the Confederate flag, and after the surrender resumed his position as a country lawyer. Last year an attempt was made to save Louisiana from the spoilers by a reform movement independent of national parties and based solely upon local issues. This reform party committed suicide by acting prematurely and nominating Colonel Williamson for Governor. As the Democratic party with which he had previously affiliated refused to acquiesce in this nomination, the reform party also threw him overboard, and Colonel Williamson found himself in possession of a first-class grudge. He furiously resented the fusion of Democrats and Republicans upon another ticket, and when Horace Greeley was nominated at Baltimore he took his stand with those ultra Democrats, Henry A. Wise, Charles O'Conor and A. H. Stephens. The preferences they expressed for Grant as an old proslavery Democrat who had fought as a soldier, not as politician—for the Union and not for emancipation—over the old abolition agitator, Horace Greeley, was very pleasing in the sight of the President, and he has not been backward in testifying his gratitude. The high favor in which Mosby stands in court; the cordiality established between Stephens and President Grant; the movement to run Henry A. Wise as the Administration candidate for Governor of Virginia; the appointment of Colonel Williamson to a good fat foreign mission; the mysterious success of the administration in winning Longstreet back from his temporary aberration to the Greeley cause last summer—all indicate that there is more in the wind than the "Old Probabilities" of the Republican party has yet announced.

High bids are made for prominent Confederates, not as recruits for the Republican party, but as personal adherents of President Grant, and as the nucleus of a new power in the South. They are not asked to profess Republican principles, for the President himself was not asked to do so, and only promised to have no policy of his own, when first nominated. It is not their cue to profess conversion and provoke the comment, "Unprized are her sons till they have learned to betray." They are to be ultra Democrats, opposed to fusion with Liberal Republicans, but, to all intents and purposes, Grant Democrats, injoying the favor and patronage of a Republican administration. All of which may mean nothing and amount to nothing, but to casual observers it conveys the impression that certain leading strings are broken, and that the President is, during his second term, incubating a pollery of his own, and for his own benefit. He accepted his first nomination more like a dictator than a suitor, and his docility during his first term enabled him to dictate absolutely his second nomination. Now that he is in for four years more, and has had his salary doubled, he knows very well that, with the patronage at his disposal, he is master of the situation. He will be the servant of the party just so long as the party serves his purpose and does not cross his path. For a year past his Southern appointees have been condemned with remarkable frankness by the leading organs of the party, but he has not listened. He buried his Louisiana policy with defiant emphasis into the teeth of a timid Congress as his only reply to its censure, and Alexander H. Stephens has been as ready to apologize for the President's course in that matter as the New York Times. On the whole, it is probable that if Mr. Grant is permitted to go on in this way, propitiating with official sugar-plums the prominent Confederates and hard-shell Democrats of the South, the leading Republicans will undertake to fix up the affairs for the next three with Grant themselves as completely at his mercy as they have been for two elections past.

Exorbitant Charges.

The demands of the Viennese keepers of lodging-houses and hotels have nearly doubled within the past week. A single, diminutive bedroom in the fourth story is now $1.25 per day, and will be $2 or more next week. Lodgings are not to be had except for the whole six months, at prices still ranging from $40 for a single room to $500 for three or $1,000 for a large suite, and rooms without facilities to be got at any of the better hotels. The exhibition managers seem to have the same fever, for not only have they compelled all exhibitors to pay a large price per square foot for their space, but the restrictions on admission are to the last degree illiberal. Twenty-five florins (about $12) must be paid for the entry at the opening ceremony, $35 for a lady's season ticket, and $50 for a gentleman's, while every person employed by the restaurant-keepers and exhibitors must pay a monthly tax of 6 florins. All this may make Viennese hotels and exhibitions desirable, but Viennese are going to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. The common people catch up the spirit of the day and charge the most absurd prices for everything—asking at the rate of 10 cents for peeling a shilling.—*Vienna Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

☞ A letter from Minister Washburn is published in the Galena (Ill.) Gazette in which he expresses much sympathy in the wishes of the farmers against the railroads. He says: "I recently paid $5 to ship a load of wheat to Galena, and the freight was $4.50. I will then be some time that his resignation has not been accepted. And I will add that

RUSSIAN CAVALRY

A Most Glorious Exhibition of Their Brilliant Drill.

Writing under date of May 2, of a review held in St. Petersburg in honor of the visit of the Emperor of Germany to the Czar, the correspondent of the London Daily News says:

The great attraction of the day was the cavalry, and that far surpassed anything which I have ever seen. The two elements of excellence were, of course, the horses themselves, and the horsemanship of the riders. Can any one explain the peculiar charm about Russian horses? Without presuming to answer my own question, I think I may point out that one secret with trainers here seems to be to educate the horse; to make him trustworthy, faithful, ambitious; and to dispense with all those contrivances which in more civilized countries crush the spirit out of the poor beasts. In what other country can one see horses like those which dash along the Nveska so free, and fresh, and graceful? In what other country do they have such a glossy skin, such swan-like necks, such delicate limbs? And in what other country do they offer such material for cavalry? One must reflect, too, that Russians of a certain class are born, like Arabs, in the saddle. The horse is a member of the family, a brother, a companion in every adventure. The Russian government had, therefore, good material; but it has employed it well, and the proof is the superb horsemen who to-day galloped along by Kaiser Wilhelm and his German officers. The Don Cossack cavalry has the ordinary divisions found in all continental armies—namely, hussars, dragoons, cuirassiers, uhlans, etc.—as well as some species peculiar to itself. I pass over the former, and only call attention to the horses. These sleek and muscular beasts had been selected as carefully as the men themselves. For each battalion they were all of one color, now a glossy black, now a rich brown, now a light gray, and the uniformity seemed to extend even to their size, shape and motion. The effect was singularly striking. The Tebeck and Cossack cavalry have been so often described that there is nothing new to be said about their appearance. The detachment which took part in the ceremonies of to-day wore bright red jackets, and a sort of fur hat of the same color, and rode chestnut ponies. On their backs carbines were strapped, and in their hands they carried long red lances. They led the cavalry division. The first circuit of the cavalry was merely for inspection; the second was for evolutions. How impatiently the Cossacks went through the first, and how eagerly they entered on the second! The ponies, even, trembled with enthusiasm. As the cavalcade approached the Emperors, the riders settled firmly in their saddles, loosened their reins a little, and—the word is given! Like a flash of lightning, and simultaneously, the horses shoot off, and before the spectators have caught their breath, are half way around the square. What an astounding pace! If a horse should stumble, the rider would never mount again. The Cossacks crouch low in the saddle, and shout like fiends, while their long, glittering lances, stretching out horizontally far beyond the horses, are terrifying even to friends and non-combatants. The Germans do not spare their plaudits. They love the uhlans who trampled down the Turcos, and the Bismarck cuirassiers, who rode into the jaws of death at Marsala Tour, but nothing like these unearthly horsemen from the plains of Russia. Let me not do negative injustice, however, to the rest of the cavalry. After the second turn around the field, the whole body seemed at the rear, opposite the Emperor and the amphitheatre. The front stretched the whole length of the field; somewhat longer—to use a comparison which many English readers will appreciate—than from the Sein to the barracks at the foot of the Champs de Mars, and several regiments deep. There were probably 15,000 in all—the cuirassiers, with their white coats and heavy black horses, the hussars, with their pikes, the mounted grenadiers and the dragoons, and at the wings the reckless Cossacks again. The Grand Duke Nicholas waved his sword and the entire force moved toward the Emperors and the spectators. At first it was a light trot, then an easy gallop, then faster and faster, till one could only see thousands of glittering uniforms and superb horses dashing madly toward the crowd. Nearer and nearer they come, and ever at the same terrific pace. It will be death for the Imperial party, who are on the ground below! Suddenly the Grand Duke's sword flies up in the air; the officers pass the word along; still the 15,000 horses shake the earth. The Grand Duke's sword falls, and the mighty mass comes to a stop as if transfixed by an electric shock. Perfect silence reigns. The long line of cavalry is as calm and steady as the marble palace itself, and far back through the centres all is tranquil. That was a glorious sight, and worth a journey to St. Petersburg to see. I shall never look on such a spectacle again.

[Advertisement.]

A Card from Col. Wm. J. Magill.

To the Editor of the Constitution: I desire to reply as briefly as possible to a card in yesterday's issues of the Herald and Sun, signed John C. Campbell. The subject matter of his card is one with which the public has so little to do that I should not reply at all, were it not for the *incorrect statements* and suppression of facts which characterize his communication.

I reply that no contract was made with Mr. Campbell for "one year," but that it was an indefinite contract, terminable on thirty days' notice by either party.

A pretext to get rid of him, then, was hardly needed, as a simple and shorter method would serve the same purpose, as shown by the accompanying letter.

The *fact* is, that desiring to save Mr. Campbell from the infamy of a *discharge* from the company, it was intimated to him that his resignation would be accepted, and it was in consequence of and *after* this that he tendered his resignation; and in reply he was notified that his letter would be accepted *when* he made a final settlement of his accounts with the company.

In the interval it was ascertained from his report that a balance was due the company by him (which fact he himself has advertised to the public). This balance he proposed to settle by a draft on Mr. Stetson, of Hawkinsville, stating that he had funds in Mr. S's. hands, and he actually gave such draft (thereby acknowledging his indebtedness) payment of which draft was declined as will be seen below.

It is also proper for me to say that had Mr. Campbell stated the fact that Mr. Burkes' letter was induced by his own (Mr. Campbell's) urgent and persistent representations, that the retention of Mr. Thompson was doing positive injury to the company, and that the reference to commissions in Mr. B.'s letter was in response to his (Mr. Campbell's) *own statement* that Thompson had not sided him, and *therefore* that he would not pay him. And further, that subsequent to that letter Mr. Burke, in my presence, modified the instructions, by directing that Mr. Thompson be *retained*, and Mr Stetson *also* be appointed. It would have relieved that gentleman from the inconsistency which Mr. Campbell endeavors to make appear.

After Mr. Stetson notified me that Mr. Campbell had no funds in his hands, and that he would not consequently honor his draft, I addressed Mr. Campbell the following letter at Macon, whither he had gone:

ATLANTA, GA., May 19, 1873.

John D. Campbell, Esq., Macon Ga.: DEAR SIR—I learn to-day that you left here on Thursday for Macon. I remind you that you promised to leave on Monday night.

Mr. Stetson writes informing me that before you left Hawkinsville he made a *full* and *complete* settlement with you, including a premium on a policy which you reported to me as in his hands. This will increase the balance due by you to the company to $193 25.

Under all of these circumstances I am forced to revoke and annul your contract with the company, and desire you to turn over to the General Agent in Macon (or to myself) all blanks, papers or other property now in your hands.

For the balance due, unless some arrangement is made, I suppose the company will resort to their legal remedy.

I remind you, in this connection, that any harsh measures used by you to their casualty, by reason of Dudgeon and Reserval Cases, will be entirely a matter of grave and *just* legal right.

I most cordially advise you to make the best arrangements you can, and that immediately. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM J. MAGILL,
Superintendent Agencies.

C. S. L. Ins. Co.

N. B. This reply should have been made yesterday, but was prevented by serious indisposition.

A CARD FROM MAJ. J. GADDEN KING.

To the Editors of the Constitution: I notice a card of Mr. John C. Campbell, in yesterday's issues of the Herald and Sun. The only statement in that card which I deem it necessary to reply to is, where Mr. Campbell states that I was induced to hand in my letter of resignation to the Cotton States Life Insurance Company.

My resignation was written without consultation with any one, and no officer connected with the company knew anything of my intention until I handed my letter to Col. Magill, Superintendent of Agencies.

J. GADDEN KING.

Without a Parallel.

We have recently published the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, and presume that it has attracted the attention of our readers, as the society has an agency office in our own city, and has issued policies on the lives of many of our citizens. The growth of this society has been remarkable. Before its organization, in 1859 all the New York life insurance companies then existing had less than twelve million dollars in their combined assets; the result of work which, if performed by a single company, would represent a period of eighty-three years. Yet, the Equitable, after only thirteen years of business, has accumulated a capital of nearly or quite twenty million dollars. Had the pioneers who were in exclusive possession of the field before 1859 worked with the same energy and achieved the same proportionate results, their combined accumulations at that date would have reached one hundred and twenty-five million dollars. Again, the Equitable Life Assurance Society returns its income in 1872 as nearly eight and a half million dollars, which is more than three times the amount of income returned by all the New York companies for the year 1859, after a combined experience equal to eighty-three years of labor!

There is another feature which attracts our notice and admiration. We refer to the new business transacted by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, year after year. In 1869 the society, then only ten years old, issued 13,311 policies, insuring fifty-one million dollars; in 1870 it issued 10,063 policies, insuring $40,000,000; in 1871 it issued 10,093 policies, pledging forty-two million dollars to the widows and orphans of new members; and in 1872 it issued 12,491 policies, insuring fifty-two million dollars. Such success as has attended the progress of the Equitable Life Assurance Society is without parallel in the history of life insurance, either in this country or in Europe.

The object of life insurance is wise and beneficent. It guards its dependents against widowhood from pinching want, and continues to a man's family, after his death, the same home comforts that were enjoyed during his life.

And as we believe it to be the duty of every man having a wife and children depending upon him, to insure his life, we are glad that this successful society is within the reach of our citizens.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Reception of the Presbyterian Assembly at Washington.

Fire at Linden, New Jersey

Two Negroes Sentenced to be Hung in North Carolina.

A Daring Bank Robbery in St. Louis.

Interesting Foreign News.

WASHINGTON.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The President has returned.

Sheridan has detailed Fred Grant off his staff to accompany the Yellow Stone expedition.

The Treasury paid half a million to-day for the Philadelphia post-office site.

Mr. Bliss has been appointed postmaster at Columbus, Georgia.

Charles A. Page, formerly a Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, recently died in London.

The Light-house Board gives notice that an iron beacon, 39 feet above high water, has been erected on Rebecca Shoal, on the Gulf of Mexico.

It consists of an iron shaft, surmounted by a cylindrical cage of hoop iron six feet high and 2½ feet in diameter, below which is the number one supported by brackets projecting from the shaft. The shaft and cage are painted black, and the number is painted red. The beacon can be seen in ordinary weather seven nautical miles.

AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Presbyterian Assembly were received by the Cabinet members in the Blue Room of the White House at noon to-day. Secretaries Fish, Belknap, Delano and Richardson, and Attorney General Williams, welcomed them on behalf of the President.

Rev. Dr. S. J. Nichols, of St. Louis, the former moderator of the Assembly, in the absence of Dr. Crosby, addressed the Cabinet. He said:

They regretted the absence of the President. We can, however, match your Roland with our Oliver. As our esteemed moderator is not with us officially, we acknowledge but one, our adorable Lord and Saviour, but as citizens we are glad to owe allegiance to the powers that be. I assure you, sir, I but speak the common sentiment of the General Assembly when I say that the prayer is that the spirit of truth, righteousness and peace may ever prevail in your councils.

Secretary Fish, in reply, said:

Mr. Moderator and Gentlemen: In the absence of the President, we are charged by him to express his regret at not being able to personally welcome you to this city. We are also charged by him to express the interest with which he has watched the deliberations of the great body you compose, representing and controlling such a large portion of the Christian denomination. He welcomes you here, and congratulates you on the harmony, wisdom and prudence which have controlled your long and important session.

Mr. Wilson, of Philadelphia, then introduced each delegate to the members of the Cabinet, and, after the usual hand-shaking, the delegation withdrew, going from the parlor to the Red Room and Conservatory. They subsequently visited the other departments buildings, where they were received by the officials in charge.

PROHIBITION.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee, southeast winds, rising temperature, cloudy weather and rain, clearing in the west to the eastern gulf States. For the Middle and Lower Mississippi valley and northwest winds, generally clear weather, slightly lower temperature and higher pressure. For New England and Canada, southwest to northwest winds, rising temperature, occasional rain, partly cloudy and clearing weather. For Ohio and lower Missouri Valley, and thence to the upper Mississippi Valley and the upper lakes, southwest winds, falling barometer, warm and cloudy weather. Reports emanating from the Northwest and the Southwest.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The weakness of Charles Fisk, of Fisk & Hatch, who failed, is chiefly family worry. A lighted fuse, leading to fifteen pounds of powder, was found placed under the barn, but was stamped out.

THE BOMB.

Found on the burglar Brady are the proceeds of the Glens Falls bank robbery.

WALL STREET.

Wall street is intensely dull. Approved mercantile paper is wanted at 7 to 8 per cent. The Southern bonds business amounted to $45,000 at a fraction concession.

The burglar, Reuben Nichols, was captured. The Iowa took over a half million.

The heat is excessive.

A temporary bridge across an excavation on Fifth Avenue fell while a Sunday school procession was passing. Three were badly hurt, two unknown.

A schooner was sunk near Hellgate. It is believed no lives were lost.

GONE TO RICHMOND.

A large number of prominent Baptists, from New England and this vicinity, left for Richmond, Virginia, to-day, to participate in the memorial fund services there.

LOUISIANA.

UNEASINESS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—There is an uneasiness felt for the steamer Cromwell, which left New York May 7th and is due here Sunday.

NORTH CAROLINA.

TWO NEGROES SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.

RALEIGH, May 28.—Two negroes, sentenced to be hung on the 30th for an attempt to murder a white man, have been respited until the 6th of June. The Governor is considering a petition to commute the sentence of death to imprisonment for life.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A MAN HAS HIS THROAT CUT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Two drunkards were confined in a cell and one cut the other's throat fatally. The victim is sixty years old.

MISSOURI.

DARING BANK ROBBERY.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The bank of Genevieve, Missouri, has been robbed of $3,500 by two men who entered the bank and overpowered the cashier and forced him to open the safe and afterwards accompany them to the outskirts of the town. A party of armed men went in pursuit of them.

CALIFORNIA.

CAPTAIN JACK.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 29.—Company F First Cavalry leave for the Pitt River country to intercept Captain Jack, and if possible to ascertain the temper of the Pitt River Indians.

Ten Modoc warriors with a squaw and four children surrendered on the 27th.

NEW JERSEY.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

BURLINGTON, May 28.—The Episcopal Convention, by a decisive vote, divided the State into two dioceses.

MAINE.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT.

CAMDEN, May 28.—The Coroner's verdict is that Dr. Baker came to his death from a pistol shot in the hands of Lucy Ann Mink.

MISSISSIPPI.

BURNED.

WEST STATION, May 28.—The business part of Vaiden has burned. Loss, $75,000.

OHIO.

ANOTHER FIRE.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—A thirty thousand dollar fire has occurred at Carlisle, Ky.

ENGLAND.

THE RACES.

LONDON, May 28.—The contest for the second places between "Gang Forward" and "Kaiser" resulted in a dead heat.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK.

HERALD SPECIAL FROM MEXICO.

NEW YORK, May 28.—A Herald special dated City of Mexico, May 26th, says the Mexican Congress has organized as an Electoral College, and declared Ygleseas elected to the Chief Justiceship, which is equivalent to the office of Vice President.

Congress has also declared itself in permanent session to discuss the Inter-Oceanic Railroad bill.

MORE VICTORIES.

More victories over the remnants of Lozados' rebel force, in Julisco, have been gained. The yellow fever is raging in Yucatan.

MARYLAND.

THE RACES.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—To-day was the second day of the spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club.

First race, 1¼ miles, all ages. Purse $400. Four started. Eolus 1, Lochiel 2, Wheatley 3, John Preston 4. Time, 2:08¾.

Second race, Chesapeake stakes for fillies three years old, 1½ miles, $50 entrance, play or pay; the club add $500—$100 to the second horse. Three started. Lizzie 1, Sallie 2, Minnie W. 3. Time, 2:15½.

Third race—Purse $300—mile heats for all ages, best 3 and 5, $200 to first horse and $100 to second horse; three horses started. Madiadeen, 1-1-1. Jury, 2-2-2. Wynne, 3-3 distanced. Time, 1:48¾; 1:45½; 1:47¾.

Fourth race—Purse $600—dash 2 1-2 miles for all ages, $300 to first horse and $100 to second horse. Village Blacksmith, 1. Tetotal 2. Time, 4:54.

ENGLAND.

BIDWELL ON TRIAL.

LONDON, May 28.—Austin Bidwell, the bank forger, was brought up at Guildhall to-day. Formal testimony was taken, establishing his indentity, and he was remanded to jail.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

In the libel case of O'Keefe vs. Archbishop Cullen, the plaintiff was awarded one farthing damages.

BILL FILED.

A bill has been filed in chancery against the Anglo-American Cable Company to prevent the amalgamation of its stock with that of the New Foundland and French Atlantic Telegraph companies.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 28.—The Conservatives intend to propose a law making the President irresponsible to the Assembly for his acts.

It is rumored that a motion will be made in the Assembly to proclaim the Republic and confirm McMahon as President for a term of five years.

SPAIN.

PROHIBITION.

MADRID, May 28.—Gaceta promulgates a decree prohibiting the use in official documents of titles of nobility.

The Republicans have sent deputations to Aparterai, urging him to accept the Presidency.

The Spanish Government has authorized the creation of another society for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

The Carlist Chief, Dorregaray, is marching on Lagrona with a large force. The Madrid troops are concentrating to attack him before he reaches that city.

BELGIUM.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

BRUSSELS, May 28.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred in a crowded workshop to-day here; Fourteen persons were killed outright and many injured, some of whom will die.

"Entertaining an Audience!"

To be preceded by request of his brethren of the I. O. O. F.'s, by his

"15 Minutes on American Odd Fellowship,"

Admission, 50 cents; Children 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock, P. M. Tickets for sale at Phillips & Crew's, Gaillard & Burdett's, and the usual places.

For Reservation of Seats, see Programmes.

may29—d1t

ARCHITECTURE.

Parkins & Allen, Architects.

Will remain in Rooms over Gate City Bank, Office in Republic Block, opposite the Kimball House.

may29—d1m

Financial and Commercial.

Telegraphic Markets.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Cotton dull; uplands 19½; Orleans 19¾; sales 1,321 bales.

Cotton—Net receipts to-day 335 bales; gross 2,500.

Cotton—Sales for export to-day 50 bales; last evening 260.

Cotton—Sales for future delivery to-day, 8,400 bales, and the market closed as follows: May 19 1-2. June, 18 7-16a18½. July 18 11-16a18 13-16. August, 18 11-16a18 3-4. September, 17⅞. October, 17¼. November 17a17 1-16. December 16¾.

Flour drooping; common to fair extra $6 20a8 25; good to choice $8 30a11 50. Whisky heavy at 93c@93½. Wheat closed unchanged; choice winter red western $3 00. Corn firm; old western mixed 66½. Rice steady. Pork if shade easier at $16 75a17. Lard lower 9¼a9¾. Turpentine dull at 46. Rosin firmer at $3 30. Tallow 9. Freights firmer.

Money 5a6. Sterling 81a83. Gold 18¼a18¾. Governments dull but closed firm. States quiet and infirmer.

Arrived—Benefactor, Mercedita, and City of Merida.

Arrived out—City of Bristol.

LATER—Governments dull but steady. 81s 22½; 62s 16½; 64s 16½; 65s 18½; new 19; 67s 21½; 68s 20½; new 5s 16; 10-40s 14½. Tennessee 6s 80; new 80. Virginia 6s 43; new 50. Consols 94½; deferred 11. Louisiana 6s 62; new 40. Levee 6s 40; ditto 6s 30. Alabama 5s 80; 5s 55. Georgia 6s 79; 7s 91. North Carolinas 29; new 15. Special tax 13; South Carolinas 20; new 15½; April and October 20.

CINCINNATI, May 28.—Flour quiet at $7 65 a8. Corn quiet at 48a50. Provisions quiet. Pork quiet and generally held at $16 50, with sales. Lard quiet and firm; steam 8¼a8¾; city generally held at 8¾; current market 8½; kettle held at 9. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7 1-4a 8 3 8; sales of clear rib sides at 9¾; clear sides 9¼a9½. Whisky in good demand and firm at 89.

LOUISVILLE, May 28.—Flour quiet and weak; superfine $4 25a4 75. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed 37a37½, on elevator. Pork dull and unchanged at $17 25a 17 50; shoulders 9½; sides 9¾a9¾. Lard. Bacon in good demand; shoulders 7¼; clear ribsides in demand at 9½; clear sides 9¾. Packed lard dull; steam, summer, 8¾.

MOBILE, May 28.—Cotton dull; middlings 17¼a17 3-4; net receipts 179 bales; exports coastwise 253; sales 200; stock 26,349.

BOSTON, May 28.—Cotton dull; middlings 19½; net receipts 35 bales; gross 674; sales 100; stock 11,000.

AUGUSTA, May 28.—Cotton dull; middlings 17 3-8; receipts 175 bales; sales 202.

GALVESTON, May 28.—Cotton firmer; good ordinary 14¼a14 1-2; net receipts 248 bales; exports to Great Britain 720; sales 1,200; stock 37,462.

NEW ORLEANS, May 28.—Cotton in moderate demand; middlings 18a18 1-8; net receipts 2,187; gross 2,823; exports to Great Britain 6,110; sales 500, last evening 1,000; stock 103,003.

Flour dull; treble $7 25a8 50; family $9a 10. Corn—supply fair; yellow 57; whi e 57a 58. Pork—no movement; held at $17 50. Bacon firm at 7 1-2a9 1-2a9 3-4a9 7-8a10. Hams dull at 13a13 1-2. Lard dull; tierce 9a9¼; keg 10¼. Sugar and molasses, nothing doing. Whisky dull; ordinary western 82a85; Louisiana 94. Coffee quiet at 17¼a20. Incessant rain retards business.

Sterling 28½, sight ½ premium. Gold 17⅝.

WILMINGTON, May 28.—Cotton, middlings 18; net receipts 19 bales; exports coastwise 247; sales none; stock 3,522.

SAVANNAH, May 28.—Cotton—Nominal; middlings 18 1-8; net receipts 490 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,198; coastwise 465; sales 19; stock 20,623.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Cotton—Middlings 19 1-2.

CHARLESTON, May 28.—Cotton—Middlings 18; net receipts 444 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,967; sales 200; stock 17,808.

NORFOLK, May 28.—Cotton steady; low middlings 17¾; net receipts 483 bales; exports coastwise 326; sales 120; stock 7,006.

MEMPHIS, May 28.—Cotton dull; low middlings 17; receipts 359; stock 28,527.

BALTIMORE, May 28.—Cotton dull; middlings 19; net receipts none; gross 232 bales; exports coastwise 95; sales 215; stock 5,472.

Flour steady and heavy. Wheat heavy—red western $1 60a1 90; others unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; white 71. Rye dull at 90a91. Provisions quiet. Pork nominal at $18. Bacon firmer with an improved demand; shoulders 8a8¾; rib sides 7¾; clear rib sides 10a10½. Sugar-cured hams 14a16. Lard dull at 9a9¼. Whisky 95. Sugar steady at 10 3-8.

PARIS, May 28.—Rentes closed at 56f 85c.

LIVERPOOL, May 28.—Cotton closed unchanged; sales of American 6,000; Savannah and Charleston July and August delivery 8 15-16. Orleans July delivery 8¾.

Common rosin 8. Turpentine 38s.

HYMENEAL.

SHEPHERD—HASWELL.—Married, at Roswell, Georgia, on the 14th May, by Rev. J. W. Baker, Miss MARY CLIFFORD HASWELL, daughter of General A. J. Haswell, and Mr. FREDERICK A. SHEPHERD, Esq., of Nashville, Tennessee.

SHELVERTON—JOHNSTON.—Married, in Atlanta, May 28th, at the residence of Mr. John Silvey, by Rev. George H. Pattillo, Mr. GEORGE W. SHELVERTON, of Gainesville, and Miss ADDIE JOHNSTON, niece of Mr. David Dougherty, of Atlanta.

AMUSEMENTS.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE.

Tuesday Evening, June 3.

POSITIVELY THE LAST

Grand Concert

OF THE SEASON,

(Previous to the Remodeling of the Theater,)

BY

FREYER'S ORCHESTRA!

Assisted by the best Vocalists of Atlanta.

PROCEEDS to be applied for purchase of Instruments and Music for Orchestra. In order to give parties an opportunity to attend, the Concert will commence at precisely 8¼ o'clock P. M.

No Postponement on account of weather.

Admission 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents; Reserved seats 75 cents.

Tickets to be had at Phillips & Crew's.

PART FIRST.

1. Overture.—"Tancredi".....Auber.
Freyer's Orchestra.
2. Trio.—"Chi Mi Frena."..... Lucia.
Mrs. Thompson, Messrs. Haynes and Angier.
3. Solo.—"Casta Diva."..... Norma.
Mrs. Robertson.
4. Claronet Solo.—"Serenita."....Ernani
Messrs. Shane and Kline.
5. Solo.—M' Appari Tutt' Amor.....Martha
Mr. Morgan.
6. Waltz.—On the Beautiful Blue Danube, by Strauss
Freyer's Orchestra.

PART SECOND.

7. Overture.—"Semadis,".....Pietow.
Freyer's Orchestra.
8.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA:

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1873.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS,
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

The Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar11-1y

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Carley, Buck & Co.'s Atlanta, Rosin Oils, Genl. Southern Oil and Paint Works, 31 Fryar street. Pure Lards, Lard, Linseed, Whale, Sperm Oil, Colors, Varnishes, Window-Glass, Lamps, &c., at Wholesale. Artists' materials, Crayons, Pencils, Canvas, Stretchers, Water and Oil Colors, &c., a specialty. apr15-codly.

REMOVAL.—Will move to Garrett & Brother's old stand, four doors above Dodd's corner, on June 1st.

To avoid moving, will sell a large quantity of oil cheaper this day only. JOHN T. HAGAN & Co.

W. E. BROTHERTON continues his closing sale. If you want bargains go to see him, he is closing out his entire business.

W. E. BROTHERTON sells Bishops and Victoria Lawns at 20c, striped cambrics, 12½c, 4-4 bleached domestics, 12½c, best prints 11½c, 4 whites and Marseilles quilts, $1 25, kid gloves, 50c, and all other goods at same reduced rates. Go see before it is too late. may 26-2t

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Read carefully the splendid programme announced for the 1st grand concert of the season.

Colonel G. W. Adair will sell the Payne property at the City Hall on next Tuesday, as per the legal advertisement in the ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Wallace & Fowler will sell thirteen city lots near the Third Baptist Church next Wednesday afternoon.

Notice is given of the dissolution of the firm of Pinson & Harville by limitation.

The firm of Pinson & Harville is dissolved.

An assignment of Robert Orr.

An assignment of Robert Widdows.

A called meeting of Atlanta Masonic Lodge will be held to-night.

Wallace & Fowler will sell seventeen residence lots on the corner of Humphreys and Wells streets, near Peters street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Sheriff's sale to-day before the court-house door.

Bankrupt notice by Judge John B. Steward.

Broad street cistern has been completed.

See advertisement of George W. Hooper, of Griffin, Ga., of $25 reward.

Col. G. W. ADAIR will sell the Payne property next Tuesday at the City Hall.

Cars are being run on the McDonough railroad three times per day to the Girls' High School.

WALLACE & FOWLER will sell thirteen city lots next Wednesday afternoon, near the Third Baptist Church, on Jones' Hill.

The firm of Pinson & Harville, druggists, has been dissolved. Mr. J. L. Pinson continues the business at the old stand.

The commencement exercises of College Temple, at Newnan, begin on the 22d of June and continue for three days.

At the rooms of the Atlanta Furniture Factory, No. 67 Whitehall street, may be seen a perfect model of a bureau, made in Atlanta. It is well worth call there to see it.

The form of the Griffin News was pied on Friday, and that lively little sheet comes to us on a half-sheet. Spotlights has sent for Vol Dunning to assist in consolidating the two.

A MEETING of the officers and prominent members of the First Presbyterian Church is called to be held at the Church at 8 o'clock to-night. All are earnestly desired to attend.

W. P. PATILLO offers for rent the third story of a store in Granite Block, on Broad street, and a suite of rooms, over Fleischel & Bro., on Whitehall street.

THERE is no disease among the horses in Atlanta. We never saw horse flesh in finer trim or better health. If you want to see fine, healthy horses just visit C. H. Jones & Co.'s stables.

WALLACE & FOWLER will sell seventeen residence lots on Wells and Humphreys streets, near Peters streets, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Street cars will take parties to Dock Mitchell's store, the nearest point to the lots

WITHDRAWN.—Nine members of the City Council met last night to investigate the charges of neglect of duty preferred against Engineer Bass, and after going into the matter, the charges were withdrawn. The charges were preferred by Alderman Sparks.

FURNITURE.—We noticed yesterday in front of T. C. Mayson's auction house a large lot of new furnitugs just arriving. Due notice will be given of the sale. Then Barrett will "smile sweetly" as he knocks 'em down.

HEAVY SALE.—The Furniture Emporium sold yesterday a $1,030 parlor suit to Solicitor General A. T. Goss. It is a very handsome suit of green and gold brocatelle, pompadour style inlaid. Captain Goss also purchased five handsome bed-room sets.

The Furniture Emporium is making extensive preparations for the fall trade. In a short while another story will be added to their building.

THE funeral services of Mrs. M. C. Kiser yesterday were very impressive. A large cortege attended her remains to the cemetery. She was a woman who attracted all to her by her genial disposition and social qualities, and in all the relations of life sustained the character of an exemplary christian. To sympathize with the bereaved husband, M. C. Kiser, (of the firm of M. C. & J. P. Kiser,) whose loss is indeed irreparable.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION.—Mrs. Mary Frost, a widow lady of this city, in comfortable circumstances, died a few days ago. After leaving several legacies to her relatives and friends she devised given property valued at ten thousand dollars to the trustees of St. John's (M. E.) Church. The only condition attached to the gift is that the trustees and their successors shall always keep in good condition the lot and grave of the deceased in the City Cemetery.—*Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.*

LAST GRAND CONCERT OF THE SEASON.—The last grand concert of the season will take place at DeGive's Opera House next Tuesday night, June 3d. This is the last entertainment that will come off in DeGive's until it is entirely remodeled. The concert will be given by Frezzo's Orchestra, assisted by some of the best vocalists in the city. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of instruments and music for the orchestra. The performances will commence at precisely six o'clock. We call special attention to the programme in another column. It will be found to be one of the best programmes ever announced in this city.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE ON WESTERN RAILROAD.—By reference to advertisement it will be seen that an important change has taken place on the Western Railroad, which affects the mail and express trains. This train will now leave Oglethorpe daily at 12 M., instead of 11:20, as formerly; arrive at Opelika at 2:20 P. M., and returning leave Opelika at 12:25 P. M., and reach Columbus at 3:30 P. M., instead of 3:25 P. M., as heretofore. By this change the Western road and connections becomes the fastest line to New York, the time from Columbus being only 53 hours and 40 minutes, which is eight hours and twenty minutes less than any other route. A passenger leaving here at 11 A. M., to-day will arrive in New York Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The great through mail from New Orleans to New York goes via Opelika, Atlanta and Knoxville, and passengers will enjoy the benefit of first-class sleeping accommodations from Opelika to Lynchburg. See schedule elsewhere.

We clip the above from the Columbus Enquirer. It will be observed that the great advantages offered by the "Kentucky Route" are being appreciated in that city.

MUSIC AND MIRTH.—W. H. Barnes, P. G. K., will entertain an audience at Concordia Hall to-night. It is not a lecture. It is illustrated with sentimental and humorous recitations and musical repertoire, including, among other selected and original pieces, "Hagen on the Rhine," "Twenty Years Ago," "Swinging in the Lane," "The Charitable Young Widow," "Artemus Ward's New Haven Lecture," "New Year's Calls," his original "Pigeon Hash," and the inimitable "Sounds from the Old Plantation."

By request of his brethren of the I. O. O. F., Mr. Barnes will preside his Thespian Programme with "Uncle Mission on American Odd Fellowship," and for the benefit of the Odd Fellows, and we trust to see the hall crowded.

The Cleveland (Ohio) Plaindealer says:

Mr. Barnes, who has been popularly regarded as an intelligent upon the stage, was more happy in every effort. He has an agreeable manner for his prohibitive lectures, and a most wonderful grasp of musical power in his elocutionary efforts. His imitations, recitations, and, in fine, everything he presented was applauded to the very echo.

PICNIC OF THE "GATE CITY," No. 8.—The citizens and employés of the popular five company hold their annual picnic yesterday. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, and the occasion was a most pleasant one. The boys had a fine time, and the ladies and gentlemen made the woods ring with their merry laughter. Everything was done to make the occasion pleasant and agreeable, and the boys of the Gate City No. 8 company will long remember the picnic of 1873.

PARTIAL ACCIDENT.—Shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. R. Fowle, a citizen living on the Peachtree road, met with a very unpleasant accident. Mr. Fowle was driving up to enter the gate of his residence, when his horse, which was very much frightened at something, reared and plunged, throwing Mr. Fowle out of the buggy. The wheel passed partly over his foot, bursting open the boot and badly crushing his little toe. Mr. Fowle maintained his hold upon the car, and thus kept himself from being dragged under.

He was carried to Mrs. Dorrity's house and was attended upon by Drs. J. F. Alexander and E. L. Conley, who dressed the wound. It is hoped that his toe may be saved without mutilating his foot by amputating it.

A PUBLIC NUISANCE.—Just on the corner of Decatur and Loyd street, in the rear of the line of [illegible] Hill, which is a public nuisance. The responsibility, we are certain, rests somewhere, and the existence of such a spot in the very heart of our city is a growing shame. The passer-by can smell it before he comes within forty or fifty feet of the place. There is enough poison generated in that mass of filth to keep all of our doctors busy during the summer, and little bound to effect this very result, unless it is soon stopped.

We learn that several efforts have been made to make the proprietors of the boarding house on the corner, which is run by Mr. Francis Corn, and which is the cause of the com-pos-ti-responsible, but they have failed through the Recorder holding that it was the business of the city's sheriff's cabinet. Be this as it may, we know that the people in the neighborhood have endured it about as long as they can, and are becoming nearly satisfied, that they are to die with fever. It is indeed a sad commentary upon our city's sentiment that such a sink of disease should remain untouched in its very heart. We do hope that the proper authorities will take immediate steps to have this intolera'le nuisance stopped some way or another.

PERSONAL.—Hon. A. H. Stephens is in the city, the guest of Col. John A. Stephens.

Vol. Dunning has returned from his Eastern tour. He weighs several stone more than he did when he left.

The Columbus Enquirer says: We were glad to meet Governor Smith in our city yesterday. He was looking strong and hearty, and his countenance bespeaks the calm conscience of a man, who has tried to do his duty. We feel that Governor Smith is doing all in his power to build up the State, and to enforce the laws without fear or favor. There is no State South so fortunate as Georgia. It has an honest administration, the laws are strictly enforced, and labor and capital are gradually coming in to develop her resources.

The P. G. in G. is expected to be in the picnic crowd to-morrow from Newnan. After first named delightful occasion, and other arrivals at the Kimball House last night we noted that of Sidney Lanier, the distinguished Macon author; Gen. D. M. DuBose, of Washington; Major J. Gandal, of Augusta; T. W. Osborne, of Jacksonville, Fla., and H. Jacales, of London, England.

The National Hotel had a full list of arrivals last night. Among a list of others were Hon. Augustus Reese, of Madison; Hon. N. L. Hutchins, the "young man eloquent," of Lawrenceville; C. D. McCoy, of Charleston, S. C., and J. H. Vance, of Cokesbury, S. C.

THE COURTS.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court Yesterday—The Jury in the Superior Court Acquit John Coppage—A Negro Girl Sent to the Chain Gang for Six Months—George Henson Wants a New Trial—Doings in the Commissioner's Court, Etc.

Supreme Court.

[DAILY PROCEEDINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CONSTITUTION BY HENRY JACKSON, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.]

16 Augusta	13	19 Eastern	3
17 Middle	6	20 Brunswick	3
18 Ocmulgee	17		

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, *May* 28, 1873.

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

No 5, Argument concluded.

No 4, Barnesville Manufacturing Company vs. John G Caldwell. Award, from McDuffie. Argued. Casey & Hughes; W M & M P Reese, represented by Frank H Miller, for plaintiff in error. C S DuBose; H C Kenny, by brief, contra.

No 8. Joseph S Clark, executor, vs Edward W Harper. Claim, from Richmond. Argued. McLaws & Garnald; Claiborne Snead, for plaintiff in error. P H Miller, contra.

No 4. Henry Jones, administrator, vs Thomas T Bendon. Homestead, from Richmond. Frank H Miller, for plaintiff in error. H Clay Foster, represented by Barnes & Cumming, and S P Webb, contra.

The Court stated to Mr Miller that they did not care to hear from him, and as Mr Webb was about to commence his argument, adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court

This body met at its usual hour yesterday morning, Judge Hopkins presiding.

George Henson, the negro who was convicted of assault with intent to rape, on Tuesday, through his counsel moved that the sentence of twenty years in the penitentiary passed upon him be superseded for five days in order to allow him time to prepare a motion for a new trial. His application was granted by the Court.

Miss Jane E. Holland was tried for the offense of larceny from the person. The jury found her guilty of a less offense—simple larceny. Judge Hopkins sentenced her to the chain gang for six months.

Mr. J. B. Goldsmith was excused from further attendance on the petit jury, and Mr. J. T. Turner was sworn to serve in his stead.

A good portion of yesterday's session was occupied in the trial of John Coppage for assault with intent to murder committed upon policeman John O'Shields.

The assault was alleged to have been made in September, 1871, near the junction of Marietta and Walton streets.

The facts in the case, as developed upon the trial, are substantially as follows: Upon the day stated in the indictment Coppage became involved in a personal difficulty with a man named Smith.

In this difficulty Smith appears to have blood upon the offensive, and Coppage entirely upon the defensive. Coppage retreated for some distance and Smith kept, pressing upon him with a rock in each hand. Finally Coppage drew his pistol. At this moment Officer O'Shields came up, and Coppage immediately began to run. O'Shields took after him and Smith followed O'Shields. While running O'Shields drew his pistol and fired at Coppage, besides snapping several caps. Coppage fired over his shoulder four times at O'Shields, none of his balls, however, took effect. When O'Shields came up he knocked Coppage down into a gully with his club and stealed his head into the dirt. This is the most material of the evidence introduced. The jury decided a very clear and able charge from Judge Hopkins, and after they had been locked up for a few hours, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Colonels B Spencer and Mr W H Hulsey conducted the defense in this case.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the case of the State vs Henry Speer, a small colored boy, burglary in the day time, was taken up.

The burglary was committed upon Mr Wm Brewer on Cherokee Ave on the 23d of last.

Mr Brewer's evidence was, in substance, that he resides near the corner of Cherokee and Fryar streets; has a store-house sixty or seventy feet from his residence, where he keeps bran, sacks, tools, etc., worth altogether $100. He was the principal witness for the State of March by the name of Hobbs. Hobbs discovered three negro boys by this store-house, who ran away at his approach. When he examined the door he discovered that the lock had been forced, and a number of sacks pulled out of their places, but nothing had been carried off. Richard Cook, a colored boy, about ten years old, also appears to have targed State's evidence, testified as to the intention of Speer to rob Mr. Brewer, but to sell the sacks. At five o'clock his examination had just been concluded. Mr. Pendleton represents the defense.

The Commissioner's Court.

Commissioner Smith, behind the scratching into the case against John C. Brown yesterday. The evidence being very weak, Brown was discharged.

The trial of James R. Brown, a relative of Mr. Brown, charged with the same offense, still drags, and is pending at late hours yesterday afternoon.

Station House Report.

Only two arrests were made by the breakers yesterday One or two were white, and the rest are emphatically black. Fighting, cursing, drunk and using profane and vulgar language are the crimes for which the Recorder will call upon them to answer this morning.

THE HOOPER-PHILLIPS TRAGEDY.

Evidence on Preliminary Investigation—Statement of two Witnesses under Oath.

We give below the testimony of John H. Ross and W. R. Phillips, Jr., at the preliminary trial of Hooper at Opelika, Alabama, for the killing of Phillips. Some portions of the evidence were too indelicate for publication, and we accordingly strack those portions out of it. The name of the young lady is likewise omitted.

We give the evidence as furnished us by a correspondent, without any expression of opinion on the subject. In the trial all the facts will be elicited before a jury and investigated.

Mr. John H. Ross having been sworn, deposeth and saith: I knew Thomas Phillips—I last saw him on Thursday evening. He was dead in the court-house yard in Opelika. When the train came in from Columbus, last Thursday, I met Mr. Hooper and told him of a rumor in circulation about him. Mr. Hooper asked Mr. Phillips about what he saw. They talked together eight or ten minutes. Mr. Hooper asked Mr. Phillips to take back or deny what he said he saw, which Mr. Phillips refused to do. Mr. Phillips said that he saw Mr. Hooper had promised to go to a certain place in town. Mr. Hooper went to Mr. Phillips' room and Mr. Phillips followed him. Mr. Hooper told Mr. Phillips that he had told truth. Mr. Phillips replied that he knew it, and what he saw; and told Mr. Hooper to keep cool, and investigate the matter. I saw Hooper draw the pistol. They were about three feet apart. A scuffle ensued and the firing took place. I met Mr. Hooper and told him of the rumor. Hooper acknowledged to me with him and see Mr. Phillips. I suggested to him to bring Mr. Phillips to the court-house and I would see them together. On my way to the court-house I saw Mr. Phillips at Clayton & Smith's store and called him, and Phillips and I walke I to the court-h use together. I told Phillips that Hooper was hunting for him and suggested that he go where Hooper co ld find him. Mr. Phillips walked out and soon after Mr. Hooper came in. I was in Mr. McNamee's office. I them got up and suggested that we all go where there would be more privacy. We found Phillips on the southeast side of the court-house. I suggested that we all sit down, which was agreed to by Phillips. Hooper objected, saying that he was unwell and di l not feel like sitting down. At this time the conversation was introduced, but I do not know by whom. I stated what Mr. Phillips had told me, which he substantiated. * * * * He said to Phillips, I was in hopes that you would tell the truth. To which Phillips replied, I have told the truth, and have only stated what I saw. In the balance of the conversation Hooper asked him two or three times to take back a portion of the statement, to which Phillips refused to do. This was about the substance of all that was said. I first saw the pistol in Mr. Hooper's pants pocket. They were in two or three fe t of each other when I saw the pistol in Mr. Hooper's pocket. It was in the right pants pocket. Hooper walked slowly. Mr. Phillips got almost between Mr. Hooper and myself as soon as the pistol was drawn. About the time I saw the butt of the pistol Mr. Phillips rushed at Mr. Hooper. Mr. Phillips jumped at Mr. Hooper at the time, or in other words, made lounges. Mr. Phillips did not appear to me at the time to go towards Mr. Hooper to stretch forth his hand. The pistol was not out of Mr. Hooper's pocket at the time Mr. Phillips started towards him. The handle of it was in Mr. Hooper's hand. He was then drawing it slowly out. Mr. Hooper fired twice. He had it cocked a third time. Mr. McNamee took the pistol from Mr. Hooper. I saw no weapon in the hands of Mr. Phillips. The tone of Mr. Phillips during the conversation was not boisterous—it was rather mild. During the conversation Mr. Phillips re marked to Mr. Hooper, "I want to you as a father and counselor you in this matter." There was nothing said during the conversation about a difficulty. Mr. Hooper showed me a letter; did not see the signature, but understood from Mr. Hooper that it was from Phillips.

Witness is here shown a letter, which he says is the one he saw, which is as follows:

MAY 9, 1873.

Mr John Hooper: DEAR SIR—The matter you and I spoke and talked of on Monday morning, the 7th of April, is going the rounds about the city. I will not name the subject, from the fact I told you I would not. I have kept my pledge; have refused several times to give names when asked to do so. You of course will hear it soon. I think the first came from some negroes. But I am satisfied that it is out. How far it has gone I can't say, but I tell you that I am not the exposer to the public.

Yours, etc,
T. H. PHILLIPS.

I do not remember that any reference was made to this letter in the conversation between the parties at the time of the killing. It was not exceeding fifteen minutes from the time the conversation commenced until the pistol was taken from the hands of Hooper. I saw but little display of anger on either side. I did not see Phillips do anything else than is testified to above. I did not pay sufficient attention to know the position of the hands. My mind was directed to the conversation and not to the hands. I have stated about all that took place, as near as I remember it.

Cross-examined—I do not remember how long I have known Mr. Hooper. I do not know his age; should think about nineteen or twenty years. I think I know in what estimation he is held; he is well esteemed; his general character is good. I learned that he had been to Silver Run; I don't know how long he had been away; I know that he had been absent. During his absence I saw Mr. Phillips; I think it was about a week before Hooper's return that I saw Phillips and had a conversation with him. The conversation was about Hooper and Miss ——. The names were not mentioned. I told Phillips that the young lady was a friend of mine and I think it more than probable that I told him that I had come to see about it. I don't remember that he asked me who the lady was. I was referred to him by another party. The other party was Dr. Cobb. I went to him, (Phillips.) Mr. Phillips told me that the parties on the 6th of April, Sunday evening, went to a certin place near Phillips' house, south of the town, known by the name of Lick. I was speaking of Hooper and Miss ——. I did not mention to him the names of the parties I referred to. I knew Miss ——. I know her general character for virtue and chastity. It is good. I know her family. She has no father or brother. I do not know who her guardian is. I first saw Mr. Hooper last Thursday about 10 o'clock it might have been 9 o'clock. I met Mr. Hooper I told him about the rumors that were being circulated about him and Miss ——, and advised him to take steps to correct it. I told him he would find a note for him at his father's house. Some one—I think Dr. Cobb—told me that Mr Phillips had written to Mr. Hooper. I do not know that Mr. Hooper went down home to get the letter. In the conversation about that time, Mr. Hooper asked me if I would go with him to see Mr. Phillips. I did. Mr. Hooper in that conversation exactly what I had heard about him, just as I have heretofore stated it. I think possibly that Mr. Hooper asked me in the conversation if the knew of the rumors. I told him I did not think Miss —— knew it. I told Mr. Hooper I would die a hundred deaths or vindicate her character. That was not more than two hours before we met at the hotel. Some—perhaps not that long. I told Mr. Hooper if he would come to the Court House with Mr. Phillips that I would hear the conversation. I called Mr. Phillips to the court house and told him Mr. Hooper was hunting him for the purpose of having an interview with him about the matter. Mr. Hooper after awhile came up. We went around the court house and I sat down near the court door about four or five feet from it. Mr. Phillips came with me for the purpose of there he did not say exactly what reason changed—he modified it a little. Mr. Phillips said the parties either sit down or squatted down; that they disappeared from his sight. Mr. Phillips then said they (Mr. Hooper and the lady) slipped off a log and disappeared from his sight. I asked Dr Cobb or some one to step out and vacate the office, that some one and myself might have a private conversation. Who over was in here went out. After they went out I had a conversation with Hooper, or whoever remained in the office. I do not remember who it was in there with me. I do not remember that I said to Hooper anything about Miss ——. If it was Hooper with whom I was in conversation it was before I went to see the Register's office. After the conversation I met Hooper at Shepard's bank, about 3 o'clock or a little after. The shooting took place between 2 and 3 P. M. I don't think Phillips was more than 8 or 10 feet before he fell. Hooper also fell, why I don't know. Hooper was backing and Phillips pursuing. Hooper was falling some five or six feet, I think got up opposite the left hand window of McNamee's office. I do not remember how he fell. I stopped behind the court house whereby the parties were in a line with myself. There was from six to ten seconds between the shots. I mainly stepped around the corner of the house to step out at the way. I do not remember how I was sitting at the time of the first shot. I did not go back until I saw Hooper getting up. What took place in the interval of the two shots I did not see. I saw Hooper down on the ground. Phillips was standing when the first shot was fired. Both were standing face to face. The last thing I saw was Phillips pursuing and Hooper backing, I think. Some twelve or fifteen feet intervene from where I last saw him to the spot going round the court house corner and where I saw him getting up. I saw nothing in Phillips' hands. Mr. Phillips was much larger than Hooper. I do not know Mr. Phillips' age. He was probably about 35 years old. I have stated that the lady's name was never mentioned by Phillips. I told Hooper that the young gentleman who was mixed, that Phillips called them. It is possible that the letter to me was written to Mr. Hooper. I did not go to see it in the Register's office. It was after 3 o'clock when I told him about the letter. About one and a quarter hours after I told him about the letter the killing took place. Did not know what time I did see the letter. Phillips did not mention the name of the girl, and I did not tell Hooper so, but did tell him that rumor mentioned it. Phillips said to Hooper that he did not know the lady's name in the conversation when the killing took place. About one half hour intervened between the time I told him about the letter and the time I met him at the bank. I told Hooper at the Hotel he ought to take steps to vindicate the lady.

JOHN H. ROSS.

MAY 24, 1873.

W. R. Phillips, Jr., sworn: I saw Mr. Phillips last on Friday evening at the time he was buried; I can, in relation to the deceased. On Thursday evening about 3 or 4 o'clock, I came up to the court-house in company with Mr. Hagerman; was sitting in the clerk's window and heard persons talking outside; I looked and saw Mr. Ross sitting down on a rock, and Mr. John Hooper and Mr. Thomas Phillips talking; during the conversation I saw the pistol; I did not hear what was said; I heard Phillips say that he stated the truth; Mr. Hooper left Phillips and went to the rock; Mr. Phillips followed him; Mr. Hooper drew the pistol and fired; Mr. Phillips fell backwards. Mr. Phillips received in his all-fours on hands and knees. Mr. Hooper delivered another shot after Phillips fell backwards. Mr. Phillips then got up and walked to the right and remained there. Mr. Hooper cocked his pistol making ready for the third fire when Mr Mc Haines jumped out of his window and hallooed to him not to shoot, saying, "you are my prisoner," catching him by the arm and taking from him the pistol. Mr. Hooper gave up and called for the Sheriff. The Sheriff immediately came and took charge of him. I went for a Notice and [illegible] Mr. Sheppard; I was not gone more than 5 or 6 minutes; when I got back Phillips was dead. I saw the ball of the pistol fast in Hooper's pocket. There was a wound in the left shoulder of Phillips where the ball entered. I first saw him put his hand outside of his pocket as if to take loosening the pistol. Mr. Phillips was killed in Lee county, Alabama, the 23d day of May, 1873.

W. R. PHILLIPS.

Local and Business Notices.

Jackson's Magic Balsam, the great Master of Pain, cures the most obstinate cases of Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache and Rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

P. VANALSTINE, Proprietor.
Barnesville, Ga.

may27—deod1m&w4w

THOMPSON'S Ice Cream Parlor, Jones' Bank Block, up stairs. may25 3t

GET your bargains in Boots and Shoes of Heyman & Bro., Whitehall Street. may25-2tawtf

BE IT RESOLVED,

That all good citizens make a careful inspection (before purchasing elsewhere) of the immense stock of

New Spring Clothing,
Now selling so cheap,
At
M. & J. HIRSCH'S,
Popular Clothiers,
41 Whitehall Street.

$10,000 worth of Boots and Shoes must be sold within thirty days at Heyman & Bro's. may25-2tawtf

CLOSING out entire stock of Boots and Shoes, at Heyman Bro's, next to Chamberlin & Boynton, Whitehall Street. may25-2tawtf

M. HEYMAN & BRO., offer to sell their Boots and Shoes regardless of price. may25-2tawtf

Go to KNOX'S and get a pair of the celebrated Joseph Kid Gloves, or one of those cool Linen Hats for the children. Also, Linen Belts and all the latest Novelties in Ladies' and Misses' Hats. may9-3tf

OLD PAPERS for sale at this office. may16-dtf

THAT'S what they all say! That Knox's Millinery and Variety Store is the best and cheapest place to buy Hats, Bonnets, Sash Ribbons, Real Hair Switches, Ruffling for the Neck, Thread Braids, Zephyr Worsteds, Old hats bleached and pressed. may9—dtf

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.—The most extensive Merchant Tailoring facilities,
Faultless fit,
Fashionable cut,
Best workmanship,
The largest stock of piece goods
For Coats and Vests,
For Pants,
For Full Suits,
EISEMAN & BRO.,
Fashionable Tailors and Clothiers.
may20—dtf

CLOSING OUT.—W. T. Archer is selling out his large stock of Furniture at cost. All who wish bargains in Furniture, call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere, 82 Whitehall street. may15-dtf

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Norther District of Georgia—In the matter of Reuben Webster—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Reuben Webster, of Polk county, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said District.

May 26, 1873.

JOSEPH BLANCH Assignee,
Cedar Town, Ga.

may27-d1w3w
Atlanta Sun copy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Edward Tucker—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Edward Tucker, of Whitfield county, Ga., and in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said District.

May 26, 1873.

JOHN T. BROTHERTON, Assignee,
Dalton, Ga.

may27—d1w3w
Atlanta Sun copy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Joseph King—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Joseph King, of Whitfield county, Ga., and in said District, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District.

May 23, 1873.

JOHN T. BROTHERTON, Assignee,
Dalton, Ga.

may25—d1w3w
Atlanta Sun copy.

G. & S. SALOSHIN
Brokers and Bankers,
LOANS NEGOTIATED AT LIBERAL TERMS
No. 12 Peachtree Street, 2 doors north of Nations Hotel, Atlanta, Ga. apr17-2mo

Johnson & McCamy,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
Dalton, - - Georgia.
Office in King Building, Up Stairs.
sept16-dtf

ICE! ICE!!

PURE LAKE ICE in quantities to suit customers at wholesale and retail and at as low price as can be found anywhere. THOS. S. SPRAGUE & SON.
apr1-2m at Old Rock Ice House.

O. A. SMITH,
MANUFACTURER OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
FELT, CEMENT AND GRAVEL ROOFING.
Office corner of Walton and Forsyth streets. Residence, on Walton and Atlanta Railroad.
apr23 dim-3mmdw

For Sale.

400,000 Brick, 2d and 3d class and Stinger for sale cheap. Apply at the yard on Whitehall street, or to
By DR. W. G. ASHER, Junction Walton and Mc Donough streets, or DR. J. R. LOVE, Kimball House Drug Store.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of John Bowden, of the county of Monroe, adjudged a Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.

The creditors of said Bankrupt are hereby notified that I have appointed the 2d day of June, 1873, at ten o'clock, at the office of Hall & Anderson, in the city of Atlanta, Ga., as the time and place for the second meeting of said Bankrupt, when and where the creditors may attend, prove their debts, choose an assignee, examine the Bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

May 26, 1873.

JOHN T. BROTHERTON, Assignee,
Dalton, Ga.

may27—d1w3w
Atlanta Sun copy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Reuben Webster—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Reuben Webster, of Polk county, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said District.

May 26, 1873.

JOHN T. BROTHERTON, Assignee,
Dalton, Ga.

may27—d1w3w
Atlanta Sun copy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Edward Tucker—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Edward Tucker, of Whitfield county, Ga., and in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court for said District.

May 26, 1873.

JOHN T. BROTHERTON, Assignee,
Dalton, Ga.

may27—d1w3w
Atlanta Sun copy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States—Northern District of Georgia—In the matter of Joseph King—In Bankruptcy.

This is to give notice once a week for three weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of Joseph King, of Whitfield county, Ga., and in said District, who has been adjudged Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court for said District.

May 23, 1873.

JOHN T. BROTHERTON, Assignee,
Dalton, Ga.

may25—d1w3w
Atlanta Sun copy.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

YOUR PETITIONERS, J. R. Jones, R. L. Angier, Alfred Austell, John Ladd, Joseph Thompson, A. M. Clarke, T. J. Logan, A. H. Colquitt, Jr., and their associates, desire to be incorporated under the name and style of the ATLANTA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, conducting and supporting, on the city of Atlanta, in said county, a hospital for the sick and infirm, and for such other purposes as may be necessary and incident thereto.

The capital stock of said Association shall be ——— dollars, but may increase the capital stock; and the money and property of said Association shall be invested in such manner as the Board of Trustees may, from time to time, by the by-laws and regulations, as provided by the State, County or City laws, direct. The affairs of said Association shall be managed by a Board of Trustees, to consist of not less than seven nor more than nine members, who shall be elected annually by the stockholders, on the first Monday in April, 1874, and on the same day in each year thereafter, at the place of business of said Association, and shall hold their offices for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified. Said Trustees shall be stockholders in said Association, and shall be residents of the State of Georgia. Said Trustees shall have power to fill all vacancies occurring in their Board, and to appoint such officers as may be necessary to carry out the objects of said Association, and to prescribe their duties, and to require bonds for the faithful performance of the same. Said Trustees shall have power to make such by-laws and regulations for the government of said Association as may be necessary and proper, not inconsistent with the laws of this State or the United States.

Said Association shall have the right to receive, purchase, hold and convey such real estate and personal property as may be necessary for the purposes of said Association, and to sell and convey the same, and to receive donations and bequests for the benefit of said Association, and to invest the same in such manner as may be directed by the by-laws and regulations of said Association.

Said Association shall have the right to receive patients into said hospital, and to charge them a fair price, and to give free treatment to such persons as may be unable to pay for the same

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

THE CONFEDERATE DEAD.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Do we weep for the heroes who died for us?
Who, living well, lived and died for us?
And in death, sleep they by side for us?
The Martyr host
The noble host
With the blood-red cross on the battle-field.

Ah! fearless on many a day for us,
They stood in the front of the fray for us,
And held the foeman at bay for us;
Fresh tears should fall
Forever—for all
Who fell while wearing the gray for us.

How many a glorious name for us!
How many a story of fame for us
They left. Would it not be a shame for us
If fade away
From out our day
And a wrong and a blank for us?

No—no—no—they were slain for us,
And bright were the lives they gave for us;
The land they struggled to save for us
Cannot forget
Its warriors yet.
Who stoop not to count the cost for us.

No—no—no—they were slain for us,
And their blood flowed out in rain for us,
Red, rich and pure, on the plain for us:
And years may go,
But our tears shall flow
O'er the dead who have died in vain for us.

And their deeds—proud deeds—shall rehearse for us,
And their names—dear names—without a stain for us,
And the glories they won shall not wane for us,
In legend and lay
Our heroes to-day
Though dead, shall live ever again for us.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Plan of the New Advisory Board.

[Special Telegram to the Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.

A special Cabinet meeting was held to-day at which the Civil Service Advisory Board was present, to consider the question of civil service reform in its relation to government departments here. A majority of the members of the Board are in favor of a system of rules and regulations which will ignore all other consideration save fitness for the various departmental positions. Such a system pays no respect to locality, relationship, or political influence. It simply insists on a set of rules, moral, intellectual and physical, which, when complied with on the part of the applicant, settles his appointment beyond the reach of further consideration. The only restriction in this direction is to so distribute the appointments that this city and its immediate vicinity will not appropriate a disproportionate share of the clerkships. The same restriction will not apply to the States generally.

The discussion on this subject to-day lasted nearly an hour, and was entirely informal.

The President simply asked the members of the Cabinet and of the Advisory Board present to submit their views in a conversational manner. There was no especial opposition to the plan proposed, and from this it is inferred that if the Advisory Board make a report in favor of their new views, it will meet with no opposition on the part of the Executive branch of the government.

It is proposed to do away with the requirement which now necessitates that candidates from the various sections of the country should all come here to pass examinations for clerkships. The suggestion is that committees be appointed, who shall be located at convenient points, and who shall pass upon the qualifications of aspirants for departmental positions.

May a Husband Kiss His Wife?

May a husband kiss his wife? and is it lawful for his father-in-law to knock him down when he does so? This does not seem to be a very probable question to get into court, and to be gravely tried by a judge and jury. The point has just been decided, nevertheless, in Clark county, Indiana. U. U. Lowd, a man of wealth, married there a Miss Hays. He treated her kindly and indulgently, it is said, though her friends deny this. However this may be, she left him and went to her father's house. Lowd was denied access to or communication with her. After diligent watching, the almost frantic husband met her on the street, and approached her in the kindest, though in a somewhat excited manner, begged to be permitted to kiss her and talk to her. The father interfered to prevent. The husband persisted in his attempt, and the father laid violent hands on him, and finally knocked him down. The father was indicted for assault and battery in the Clark County Criminal Court. The Judge, in his charge, stated that the father had a right to protect his child against all persons whilst that child remained under his protection; but when the child was married, either by his consent or without, according to law his right of protection was transferred, by both the operation of law and nature, to the husband, and that henceforth, as against the husband, he had no more right to interfere for the child's protection than any other person. Every one has a right to interfere to prevent illegal personal violence. The husband has right to approach and detain his wife, either in conversation or to kiss her, anywhere, without let or hindrance from anybody, if he does it without physical violence, until she is taken from his protection and custody by due process of law, and he may resist any interference with this right, even by force, if necessary, repelling force by force, so he uses no more force than is necessary to protect himself in his right. The time and place of such kissing is a matter of taste, which does not concern outsiders nor the courts. The jury brought in a verdict of one dollar damages.

THE RICHMOND DUEL.—McCARTY'S MOTHER.—It is related of the venerable mother of McCarty that she was aware from the first of her son's intention to call Mordecai to account. That on his suggestion to her as he lay sick from the beating received from Mordecai, that possibly his friends might refuse to bear his message to his opponent, she said: "Be of good cheer, my son; if they refuse, I'll carry it myself." As is known, Colonel Tabb being sent for readily consented to act. It is said, I know not with how much truth, that this Spartan mother was not far from the field when the combat took place. At any rate, when the perforated body of her son arrived at home at a late hour on that fatal Friday night, the anxious friends who conveyed him into the maternal presence found every convenience necessary to meet just such a contingency as had happened. *New York Herald.*

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